THE BUILDER

A Journal for the Architect & Constructor

MARCH 30, 1928 — No. 4443

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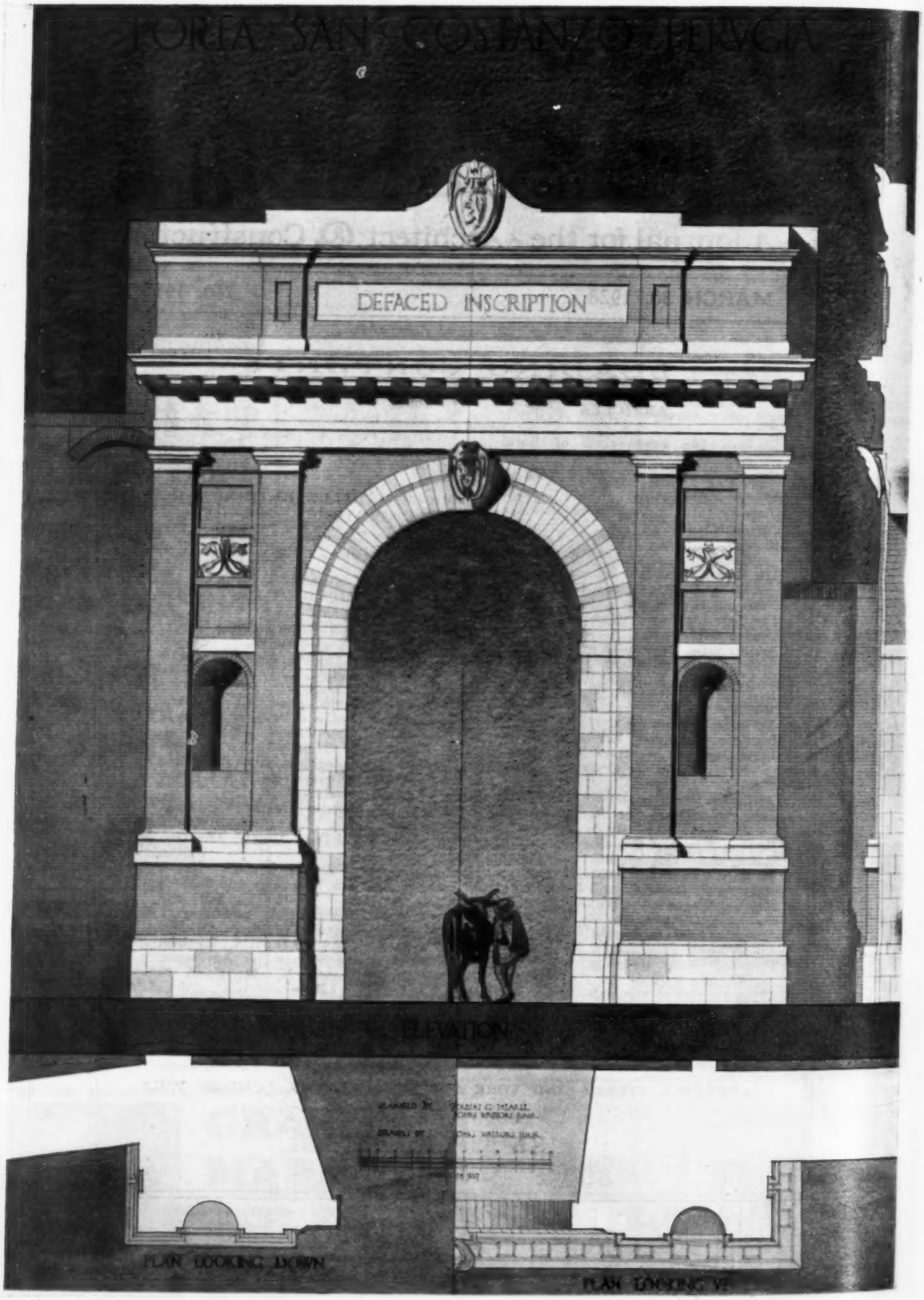
86TH YEAR



Measured by Messrs. Herbert, G. Thearle and John Watson, Jun., and drawn by Mr. John Watson, Jun.

THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

VOL. CXXXIV. No. 4443. MARCH 30, 1928.

THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

THE phenomena of intensive industry characteristic of this period threatens to despoil the beauty of the countryside. The issue is viewed with alarm and has engaged the attention of all thinkers. Regional development has become an urgent matter but the threatened re-distribution of industry from the north to the south places things in a totally unexpected light. Examining the subject impartially, it seems clear that commerce must be assisted to develop in a logical and rational manner. It is useless to indulge in Canute-like aphorisms, or to express pious hopes that venerable antiquity will last our time. All effects have root causes. In some quarters motor transport is blamed for spreading vulgarity; in others the haphazard growth of towns is held up to condemnation. The disaster of the railways, which girdled England with iron ways and shackled the roads, at least saved the countryside for a century. In the Victorian age, commerce drew upon the man power of the countryside and reduced the chief industry of agriculture to a mere shadow of its former prosperity. When industry obeyed the call of coal and iron, and scarred the Midlands and the north, lack of transport preserved the age-old barriers of town and country. All this has since been changed by the revolution of the wheel, and the inevitable reaction is in process. We are no longer in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. London, the greatest seaport in the Kingdom, attracts traffic as a magnet draws steel. Small wonder that the interweaving roads groan under a load of traffic which they were never intended to bear. As a result of motor transport, distance is no object; and the country is fast becoming an appanage of the towns and the village is taking on all the misery of the suburb. The old handicrafts have practically vanished, and building tradition is being carried on with difficulty. The comparatively small size of England, and the geographical disposition of the coasts and inland waterways, combine to hasten spoliation. The exigencies of the case call for legislation on the grand scale. Never at any time in the history of the country has there been such need for reform to deal with the very fabric of the nation. Industry is largely a matter of private enterprise, and is rightly outside bureaucratic control. While the whole country is engaged shouldering responsibility for national expenditure and well being, it is only meet that the Government should attend to the arteries of communication. Put briefly the road system is inadequate to modern demands. We do not produce sufficient foodstuffs, and the interests of the rural population are neglected. The position, however, is not so hopeless as to be beyond amendment, and the first problem is to provide new main roads from the centres of industry to the chief seaports; the second concerns the revival of agriculture. If the country possessed a statesman with vision and energy, these two pressing affairs would receive immediate attention, for there is no gainsaying the fact that these issues conjointly affect the amenities of the countryside. The flooding of rural areas by streams of traffic and deposits of buildings could be checked, and the scenic beauty of England retained for centuries.

We must not indulge in invective against the conditions which have changed England from a pastoral country to a land of factories, offices and bungalows. Our true policy must be to direct public opinion towards finer ideals; for people do care about fine things, and although democracy now rules and tends to lower old values, it is willing to be advised. Thought will show that absence of ideal will not result in tidiness nor honesty. How then can new old qualities be gained?

A suggestion "for a permanent remedy from the threatening dangers," a correspondent informs us, "is to be found in the provision of new main highways. From Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and a host of industrial cities, grand roads are required, leading to the seaports and to London. These roads should be planned and constructed throughout their length. They should be free of buildings, should run direct, and should be schemed to take all likely road traffic for the next two centuries. The cost of construction is not insuperable. It could be met partly by tollage and partly by indirect taxation of fuel used in transport. The immediate effect of such 'constructed' roads would be to free the Roman and mediæval roads. The menace to rural amenities would vanish, for traffic would forsake the old for the more direct routes. The new roads would have to be planned in a fashion similar to the railways. In fact, the new 'grand' arterials could be formed to accompany the trunk railway lines. Restrictions would be placed upon buildings in proximity to the roads, cross-overs would be avoided, and access to the ordinary roads would be arranged at strategic intervals by ramps and causeways. Both fast and slow traffic would join these roads in the proximity of towns, and would follow the direct route for as long as convenient. Modern highway engineering would be a safeguard against ugliness, and a new order of landscape gardening and road architecture would be called into being. But such roads would indubitably have little in common with the congeries of old roads and lanes called forth by the passing of the centuries." These suggestions are interesting enough, though apart from the question of cost, which would be a very serious matter, we wonder to what extent traffic would forsake the old for the new route, and thus remove the menace to rural amenities. As a fact, we believe that many car users are neglecting the new arterial roads already constructed in order to enjoy the existing rural amenities. Although Victorian statesmen thought it more expedient to encourage supplies of foodstuffs from overseas than to fostering a national industry, since the days of Waterloo the population has quadrupled. In the case of France, Denmark, and Germany, it has been shown that an active agricultural industry is a necessary complement to the factory system. In these countries agriculture is encouraged, and the food supply is assured. In fact, there has never been a real break with tradition. An improved agricultural system would restore the tone of England. It would give confidence to the remnants of the old rural population, and it would unquestionably lessen unemployment by attracting workers back to the land.

We should like to see the rehabilitation of rural England, with better buildings, and a revival of handicrafts and things of real value. Side by side with this revival, industry and standardised production would attain to new heights. Although we are primarily devoted to a review of the concrete works of man, we are alive to other considerations which affect the well being of the community, and in directing the attention of our readers to root causes we hope to achieve the dual purpose of checking a danger, at the same time showing a *via media* from the abyss of unrestrained energy.

NOTES

Charing Cross Bridge.

A good many statements have been made in the Press and elsewhere in reference to Charing Cross Bridge, and while many of them must be unauthorised, some may be inspired. Whatever the facts, we should like to point out that financial considerations are only one aspect of the matter, and that if one type of bridge would be too costly another could be adopted. The need for a road bridge is becoming more and more urgent, and we cannot believe the Charing Cross Scheme will be dropped, especially as the alternative of a large bridge at Waterloo would not be a solution of the problem, apart from any question of the mutilation of the bridge, as the traffic cannot be properly handled where it would cross the Strand. Charing Cross appears to be the right place for future development if commerce is, as appears to be the case, moving towards the West.

The New Lloyds.

The opening of the new Lloyds by His Majesty the King on Saturday was an event of considerable interest in itself apart from the fact that the new building is another of the great works of architecture for which Sir Edwin Cooper is responsible. His Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen, made a lengthy inspection of the building, his tribute to which will, we believe, be endorsed by those who have been privileged to see it. "The Corporation of Lloyds," he said, "are to be congratulated on this splendid addition to the architecture of the City of London. The size and fine proportions of your new hall, its dignity of style and skilful adaptation to the practical uses which it is intended to serve, will stamp it as a notable triumph of modern classical architecture. The builders of Roman London, who, nearly 20 centuries ago, erected their Basilica on this site, would see in your hall a lineal descendant worthy of the race." Surely no architect could hope to receive a more pleasing tribute to his work than this, which is perhaps even more gratifying than Academical honours.

Disastrous Fires.

The terrible fire that occurred recently in a Surrey babies' school adds another to the long list of preventable disasters. We use the word "preventable" not in the sense that individuals can prevent these occurrences or should reasonably be blamed for carelessness or neglect. The blame must lie with the lack of sustained responsibility on the part of those who should be leading the public. We referred to the matter at some length in our leading article of December 9 last, where we suggested that the great insurance companies should play a more active part in propaganda for fire prevention and escape. If, together with his annual premium notice, the householder were to receive a sheet of notes and warnings, a timely reminder would be achieved at the most opportune moment, and lives and property might be saved. The "children's department" in most houses is still selected more with a view to privacy and quiet than to accessibility, and the accessibility that involves the lives of young children should be interpreted in the most stringent sense.

Architects and Fire.

In the same article we urged that a defined co-operation between the fire assurance company and the architect should be as general as is the co-operation between the doctor and company issuing a life insurance policy. The periodical inspection of buildings need not be inquisitorial, but constructive, and there is little doubt that the presence of an independent architect would be more welcome to an insured person than the visit of a company's agent, more or less pledged to routine criticism. To this end we would like to suggest that the R.I.B.A. Council should approach the companies. In many other ways architects could help in advising the public. They could impress obvious dangers and reasonable safeguards upon their clients, and be active in studying fireproof construction and materials. For those among them who are accustomed to public lecturing a film might well be prepared showing, in an unsensational manner, what causes and spreads a fire, and what precautions can reasonably be taken for prevention and escape.

Irish Housing.

The Civics Institute of Ireland has issued a report dealing with a policy for housing in the Free State, which has the general assent of a large number of influential associations. The proposals are, first, that a long term loan should be available to local authorities and Public Utility Societies; the necessity for this provision cannot be questioned since adequate housing is not possible without such facilities. Next there is outlined the finance for a scheme of continuous building which appears to be largely based upon the Wheatley scheme. The difference between conditions here and in Ireland is, however, emphasised: "The danger of a rise in prices here due to excess of demand over supply would be slight, especially if the programme were put in hand gradually, since we can import materials, if necessary, to check prices, and our scheme would be of no significance in size compared with those now in hand in England." The third part of the report deals with the organisation for a continuous scheme and proposes that the present sub-department of the Ministry of Local Government should be replaced by a more powerful and authoritative "National Housing Board." It is to be hoped that the Free State Government will succeed in the difficult task of ensuring continuous employment and in solving the housing problem. The small scale of the Irish programme should make it amenable to the solution suggested in this report.

Plaster Panel to Entrance Porch, Messrs. Whiteley's Premises.

By Mr. H. W. Palliser, Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Plaster Panel to Entrance Porch, Messrs. Whiteley's Premises.

The Lyons Fair.

The great Foire de Lyon is now over for the year, but English people who have visited it consider that we in this country might imitate the architecture of the exhibition buildings and provide something with similar dignity and practical utility for our British Industries Fair. The palace at Lyons is nearly 600 metres long. There were this year 3,300 exhibitors coming from 22 nations. The building is so constructed that it can be extended. France is certainly showing us that good architecture is worth paying for as a commercial proposition in the display of the goods that a country has to sell.

Arlington Row, Bibury.

We gave on March 16, by courtesy of the "Journal of the Royal Society of Arts," an illustration of the beautiful group of cottages known as Arlington Row, Bibury, for the preservation of which an appeal for £2,000 is being made in the following terms:—"'Surely,' wrote William Morris, 'Bibury is the loveliest village in England.' The owner of Arlington Row, perhaps the most beautiful group of cottages in Bibury, finds that he is no longer able to keep them in proper repair. He is, however, anxious that they should not be spoiled, and with the object of securing their permanent preservation has offered to hand them over for a small figure to the Royal Society of Arts, whose Scheme for the Preservation of Ancient Cottages was inaugurated a year ago by the Prime Minister, on condition that the necessary work of repair is carried out. The beautiful stone-slated roofs are in imminent danger of collapse, and the Society's architect, who is familiar with work of this kind, estimates that at least £1,000 will be required to put the eight cottages into a satisfactory condition. The rents of the cottages, which the Society would certainly not propose to raise (nor would it propose to change the nature of their occupation), are insufficient to pay for the cost of maintenance, and the Society therefore hopes, with the help of those interested in such work, to inaugurate a special repair fund of £500, the interest of which may be ear-marked for this purpose. The total amount aimed at, therefore, is £2,000, which will provide for the purchase of the eight cottages, the repairs immediately necessary, and also for a permanent repair fund. If this sum can be raised, the cottages, after the necessary work has been carried out, will be handed over by the Royal Society of Arts to a Local Committee of Management. The object in view is, we feel sure, one which lies near the heart of all lovers of the matchless Cotswold country, and we appeal to them with confidence to help us to preserve the peculiar charm and character of Bibury and to hand it on intact as a continuing joy for those who come after us."

Modernism in Art.

There must arise some feeling of wonderment amongst those of the public who take a real and knowledgeable interest in art as to the object of many modern picture exhibitions. We know there are many reasons why people paint pictures. Some do it to earn money, some to gain the approbation of the public and the critics, and some to gratify an instinct for the technical skill to be employed. What the public generally look for is probably, first of all, the subject, and, secondarily, some charm of its presentment. If this is so, we may not unreasonably ask whether a number of the lesser favoured womenkind sprawling about in ungainly attitudes can offer any attraction, or whether the gaudy representation of flowers and ornaments make any appeal except to quite small children. When such an accomplished painter as Mrs. Laura Knight is at her best, one feels that the general public as well as real critics of paintings must be attracted and pleased. Her seascapes in her exhibition at the Leicester Galleries may not be of a kind to appeal to the general public, but to the decorative artist, and those who look for good colour, form and atmosphere, such a picture as No. 30 affords real pleasure. But we cannot really see what object is gained by the portrayal of a prosaic or even vulgar figure of a ballet girl behind the scenes, however true it may be to life. Of M. Gertler's pictures we can only say we wish his abilities had taken another direction. It might be reiterated a thousand times that modernism has its place and value, but modernism in art cannot make us forget the impulse which governed all great art of the past.

Plaster Panel to Entrance Porch, Messrs. Whiteley's Premises.
By Mr. H. W. Palliser, Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

GENERAL NEWS

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Owing to the Easter Holidays, next week we publish on April 5. The latest day for receiving Editorial copy is Tuesday morning, April 3.

Professional Announcement.

Mr. A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.(Scot.), architect, has been appointed by the Borough Council of Ealing to succeed the late Mr. Geo. H. Fellowes Prynne, F.R.I.B.A., as architect for the extension of the Town Hall, in collaboration with Mr. W. R. Hicks, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Mr. Johnston collaborated with Mr. Prynne in the design, which he finished after the latter's death, and remains at Mr. Prynne's old address, 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W.1, to which correspondence should continue to be directed.

Royal Scottish Academy.

At a general assembly of the Royal Scottish Academy, the following were elected Associate Members of the Academy :—Mr. J. Morris Henderson, Glasgow, and Mr. A. E. Borthwick, Edinburgh.

New R.S.B.A. President.

Mr. Richard Sickert, A.R.A., has been elected President of the Royal Society of British Artists. Mr. Sickert, who is 68, was elected an A.R.A. in 1924.

Mr. F. J. Fisher's Estate.

Mr. F. J. Fisher, F.R.I.B.A., of Bloomsbury-square, Bloomsbury, W.C., and of Barrington-road, Brixton, S.W., of Messrs. F. J. Fisher and Son, architects, left £17,099.

Whitelands Church Training College.

The plans by Sir Giles Scott, R.A., for the new Whitelands Church Training College have been approved by the Board of Education. The Committee is anxious that an attempt should be made to build a worthy chapel for the College, and an appeal is to be issued, by which it is hoped that £10,000 may be raised for this purpose.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The Dean of Windsor has made a statement on the work of restoring St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, which has been in progress for about six years. He said that the present position was an anxious one. The choir and transepts were complete, and the structure was, as far as anything could be, quite secure. Much had yet to be done to the roof, the tracery of the windows, the buttresses of the north side, and various minor matters; but the most serious difficulty concerned the Beauchamp Chapel. This chapel was an afterthought, and was built over a pit, with nothing to support it but a very rough arch, no proper foundations being provided. It had been more or less held in place by the walls of the choir above, but it had always been a source of danger and a strain on the rest of the building. This could not be left without real danger. The whole cost of the nave would be £50,000, besides £10,000 for the organ.

Fig. 1.—Park Gates of Tudor Mansion. (*See p.* 525.)

Sweden's Research in Acoustics.

It is reported that Professor H. Kreüger, of the Royal College of Technology of Stockholm, has obtained remarkable results as a result of lengthy research into the problems of acoustics, and has also been able to remodel and to improve the acoustics of large concert and assembly halls in Sweden by new methods. In order to define the sound-isolating qualities of different building constructions, the professor has invented new devices, capable of measuring the volume and strength of the sound within wide limits, from every loud sounds down to those that are hardly audible to the human ear. By means of these instruments, constructed in the department for building technique at the College of Technology, it has been possible to photograph the sound waves, to define their special characteristics, and to investigate the transmission of sound through different walls, doors, windows, pipes, etc. In this way the professor has been able to eliminate a number of erroneous notions and theories on the nature of sound.

Tudor Cottage at Edmonton Condemned.

An ancient Tudor cottage at Church-street, Edmonton, has been condemned by the local district council as unfit for human habitation. Its walls are bulging out, and it is shored up. At one time a subterranean passage connected the cottage with the parish church, a quarter of a mile away. An offer to purchase the cottage by an American recently fell through, as the condition of the structure would not permit of its being demolished, conveyed to America, and re-erected.

OBITUARY

Mr. J. T. Cackett, F.R.I.B.A.

We regret to announce the death, at the age of 67, of Mr. James Thoburn Cackett, of the firm of Cackett & Burns-Dick, architects and surveyors. Mr. Cackett was one of a band of men, including John Lamb, Thomas Gow, Robert Mack, Joseph Potts, John Ferguson, J. M. Clark, and others, who were all notable in the 'nineties of last century as experts in the valuation of land and buildings. He was much in demand in many arbitration cases of that decade associated with such undertakings as the Newcastle Central to Manors widening, Osborne-road widening, Westgate-road widening, etc., and right up to his death there were few important local improvements in which his services were not in request.

As an architect, Mr. Cackett figured prominently for over 40 years and, with his firm, had to his credit many important buildings locally and in other districts, such as the Laing Art Gallery, the Northern Conservative and Unionist Club, Armstrong College Union Building, and Cross House. Perhaps the largest and most important undertaking for which he acted professionally was the architectural and engineering lay-out of the Armstrong Naval Yard, including the construction of the various shipbuilding berths for the famous battleships turned out from Walker.

During the war Mr. Cackett was responsible for the design and construction of the airship works at Cardington, Bedford, now in the hands of the Government, where the largest airships are constructed. In addition to this, he designed extensive seaplane works at Rochester for Messrs. Short Brothers.

Mr. Cackett was also connected with the development of large residential building estates in Newcastle and Gateshead. He was held in high esteem by his professional colleagues, both locally and in the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he was a Fellow, and was always ready to meet the many demands for counsel and advice that came from his less experienced brethren. He was hon. treasurer for the Northern Architectural Association for a great number of years, and was elected President for the years 1905 and 1906.

Mr. W. Tatton Winter, R.B.A.

Mr. W. Tatton Winter, R.B.A., who was one of the artists selected to paint miniature paintings for the doll's house presented to the Queen, died suddenly on March 22. Mr. Tatton Winter, who was aged 73, was born at Ashton-under-Lyne. He studied at the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts, and toured through Belgium and Holland. At Antwerp he studied under Verlat. He was elected to the London Sketch Club in 1902, and he was also an Associate of the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists. Mr. Tatton Winter was a landscape painter of repute.

Mr. Cuthbert Welby Pugin.

We regret to record the death on March 25, at The Grange, Ramsgate, of Mr. Cuthbert Welby Pugin, last surviving son of the late Augustus Welby Pugin, aged 88.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Minimum Salaries.

Sir,—With reference to the letters on "Casus Belli" and "Minimum Salaries" in your last issue, one point that appears to have been overlooked is that the lower the assistant's salary becomes, the lower eventually will become the remuneration of the architect in practice on his own, or as an employer.

The next thing we shall see will be the R.I.B.A. Scale of Charges cut down, owing to the lowered status of the architect, and the reduced circumstances of his assistants. Even the *élite* of the profession will find it hard to justify their charges under such circumstances.

L. E. M.

A.B.S. Scheme of House Purchase.

Sir,—May I make use of your valuable paper to emphasise a feature of the A.B.S. scheme of house purchase, which seems to me particularly worthy of notice and which has already attracted the attention of a large number of practising architects? The outline of the scheme (which was explained in detail in a letter to all members of the Institute in Great Britain last November) is that the purchase or the erection of a house is made easy and immediately possible by an advance of 75 per cent. of the certified amount of the value of the property mortgaged, repayable over a period of 15 or 20 years, by means of an endowment assurance.

The point I wish to make is that this scheme is not confined to architects, but extends also to their clients. Provided the house is designed by an architect and the applicant introduced by a member of the Institute, the Architects' Benevolent Society will gladly enrol him on their lists and make him free of all the advantages and concessions which are embodied in the scheme.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Architects' Benevolent Society, 9, Conduit-street, W. (Telephone : Mayfair 0434.)

Maurice E. Webb,
Chairman,
A.B.S. Insurance Committee.

Fig. 2.—Village Street with School Buildings.

ENGLISH VILLAGES—IV

By V. M. CHRISTY.

Two types of English village have been already briefly dealt with, namely, the "green" village and the "street" village. The formation of those types is governed, roughly speaking, by a centre and a line respectively. The third type of village is that referred to in the introductory article as being "feudal" in character. That term is suggested as indicating that, whatever the particular grouping of the objects composing this type of village, these all bear a fairly distinct relation to some dominating building. Such dominating building may stand apart from the village, or if it is actually within the village area then it is generally distinguished from other buildings or groups by its size, or by other evidence that marks the residence of some influential person or body of persons.

Into this "feudal" category fall villages formed beneath the walls of some ancient castle. The existence of the castle, in some cases, is only recalled by the rough mounds and broken ground marking the site; or it may be that the memory remains only in some historical record or in the name of the place. Sometimes the keep still stands in a commanding position above the present village, and a little aloof. The lesser dwellings may perhaps cluster close at the walls, or within the girdle of the outworks (Fig. 5) In some places the remnants of an old manor house may have been incorporated into a still inhabited residence, perhaps fitted with the equipment of modern comfort and convenience within recent years. Again, the mansion dominating the village may present interesting specimens of many different dates, materials, and methods of construction, and form a striking architectural and historical study. Fig. 6 shows one façade of a house which displays the beauties of Tudor brickwork, and in other parts eighteenth- and nineteenth-century elements. The park gate in Fig. 1 suggests transition from defensive gatehouse to more domestic lodge.

In many a "feudal" village the present residents at the mansion may no longer represent the original family of landowners, or they may be temporary tenants only; the relation between villagers and the "great house" may be very different from what it was in bygone years. But in many such cases one may still trace the influence of former "feudal" conditions, whether the word be used literally, or more broadly, to imply a more or less beneficent patronage on the one part, and a respectful attitude of reception on the other, independent of actual "rights" or "duties." Evidence of such influence upon a village may date from various periods, and may affect the actual lay-out, or may be expressed in the good condition of the older cottages, and the building of new ones. The old spirit of benevolent philanthropic patronage, exercised by local persons of substance, is still apparent here and there in days when state and community action tends to supersede, and not seldom to nullify, some of the private benefactions of the past. Evidence of such a spirit may be seen, perhaps, in school buildings (Fig. 2), an "institute," a village hall, or in some old or new form of almshouses, or a cottage hospital. It may be seen, too, in the presentation of playing fields, or in the granting of special privileges of access to private park or gardens.

In addition to the village dominated by a stronghold, a castle or a later mansion, the type now being examined includes villages connected with some monastic or conventual establishment. Sometimes the principal residence of a parish is known as The Priory,

Fig. 4.—Village with Newly-thatched Cottages.

Abbot's Hall, or some similar name. Such a name perpetuates the memory of some community which held the position of principal landowner in the place before the Dissolution when the property of monasteries and of Orders such as the Knights Hospitallers came into lay ownership. Villages that owe their origin or their prosperity to the presence of some monastic establishment bear a close resemblance to those that were more conspicuously "feudal" in the sense more commonly understood. The monastic village was dominated by the ecclesiastical power by reason of temporal possessions, just as other places were dominated by the temporal lords and rich gentry in the Middle Ages. Of the growth of monastic villages something may be gleaned from the fact that particular attention was given to agriculture, especially by the Benedictines. "The rule of St. Benedict . . . proclaimed the 'nobility of labour' as a religious duty, inferior in its responsibility only to prayer and study. . . . Besides the monks, lay brethren and servants were engaged, who received payment in coin, and as by degrees more land was brought into tillage than the monastery needed, the surplus was leased out to lay occupiers." Moreover, craftsmen engaged on the building or repair of church or refectory, or some other part of the monastic buildings must be housed near by, and so the elements of a village community arose naturally at the monastery gates. Sometimes the existence of some object of special veneration accounts for the remarkable size and splendour of a church in some out-of-the-way hamlet formely in monastic ownership. As an example may be cited Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorset, where the shrine of St. Witta, a Saxon saint, was venerated. Other numerous examples exist among places still of village status, and also among former villages now expanded into towns of considerable size.

Fig. 3.—Well-preserved Cottages.

In more modern days many villages show indications that their continued existence or prosperity is due in some measure to some modern magnate whose qualifications of wealth, family tradition, or personal benevolence, or all three, mark him as a definite successor to the feudal landlords, lay or ecclesiastic, of past centuries. Such points may be noticed as the careful and suitable repair of old buildings, such as may be seen in Figs. 3 and 4. showing neat, newly-thatched dwellings in a village still cared for in the traditional "feudal" manner.

Villages still markedly subject to the influence, past or present, of some family or group of persons, often show an evident unity of character and a certain orderliness of lay-out, not so marked in a less dependent community. Such unity and orderliness are more difficult where ownership is in many different hands, and perhaps changes hands at short intervals. Sometimes, indeed, it seems almost impossible to achieve in modern conditions when commercial and personal interests leave no room for wider vision. The remedy is for a form of "civic" pride to penetrate into the village community, to supersede the waning personal unifying influence.

To be continued.

Fig. 5.—A "Feudal" Village.

Fig. 6.—A Tudor Mansion.

THE REPAIR OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS—XIII

By A. R. POWYS, A.R.I.B.A.

POINTING AND MORTAR JOINTS.

In considering whether old mortar joints between the stones, etc., of which the wall is built should be remade, that is, whether pointing should be done, two questions should be asked. Is the existing condition such as is likely to hasten the decay of the surface material or to allow rain to enter the heart of the wall? And what was the original surface of the mortar joints like? If the existing joints are such as will allow rain to penetrate or lie in them, they should be remade; other joints should not be touched. Having settled that repointing is necessary, the form of the new joint should be settled, having regard to what the original joint was like, if any remain.

Before pointing is begun the joints to be so treated should be raked out at least twice as deeply as the thickness of the joint, and the sides, etc., of the stones which will come in contact with the new mortar should be cleaned of all old mortar and dirt. The cleaning of the joints should only be entrusted to men who appreciate the value of the keen arrises or edges of stone or brick, for without great care much damage may happen to them. The joint so prepared should be thoroughly wetted before, and at the time when, the new mortar is put in.

Mortar.

As to mortar for pointing old buildings. The ordinary rules in use on new work apply, but seeing that the building to be treated is valuable because of its age and other characteristics, greater care should be taken to get the best ingredients and to mix them in the most suitable proportions. Lime mortar is often successfully used, and is to be preferred if complete setting can be assured, because it was used in the original building. But lime mortar cannot always be relied on for pointing old walls, because even when sheltered and watered during the first weeks of setting the body of a joint will sometimes dry out and become powdery behind a well-hardened face. To make certain of success, trials should be made in situations like those where the mortar is to be used, and these should be narrowly inspected before approval, to ensure that the suggested mortar possesses those qualities which are desired. It is well that mortar when it is set should not be harder than the stone about it.

Hydraulic lias limes, ground to fine powder, are commonly used for mortar for pointing old walls. Mortar made with these limes, because it requires to be constantly damp if "setting" is to be complete throughout, must be used with caution. It is suitable when the mass of the wall is still wet after building operations, for then the walls themselves will provide the moisture needed by the pointing mortar to set it hard.

No better mortar for pointing is made than that used by the Ancient Monuments Dept. of H.M.O.W., and it is of this kind, made from finely-ground hydraulic lime mixed with three parts of clean, sharp and coarse sand. But as it is the practice of this department to clean out the joints between the stones to a very great depth, and to fill these to within two or three inches of the face with cement mortar tamped home; thus the walls contain enough moisture to ensure that the surface mortar does not dry before hardening is complete.

To avoid any risk of pointing mortar drying out before it hardens, a mortar that sets quickly, that is, before it can dry, may be used. For this reason Mr. Wm. Weir uses cement-made mortar for pointing, but he uses less cement in proportion to sand than is the common practice. The exact proportions of the mortar depend on the quality of the sand and its position in use. And with regard to cement mortars, the common report that it contains ingredients that start decay in stone is stated by Mr. Arthur R. Warnes, in his book on "Building Stones," to be unsound; for he points out that, if anything, lime contains more harmful properties than cement. Since no building can be done without mortar of one or other kind, and since experience shows that the results are good in both cases, this point may be ignored. A disadvantage of cement mortar is the efflorescence that sometimes appears near the joints in which it has been used.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is accustomed, as a general rule, to recommend a mortar described below; this it does because it is known to be safe and to set well, though intimate knowledge of the special circumstances of each case, not always available at a distance, might well show other mortars to be more suitable. It recommends that six or seven parts of coarse, sharp, clean sand be mixed with one part of lime—ground, slaked or hydrated—being beaten up with water at the same time. This may be left to stand, being kept moist. When it is wanted it may be used in the following way: Six or seven parts of this mixture may be taken and "knocked up" with one part of ordinary Portland cement, the whole being thoroughly incorporated. This makes a mortar that may be relied on, and it is one which has an agreeable colour.

The porportions of this mortar are chosen for these reasons: Cement mortar, as ordinarily used, contains too much cement; this causes it to crack and also gives it an unpleasant colour. If it is made with little cement, although it will set well, it is difficult to handle, as it is "short" off the trowel, and is apt to "weep" from the joints. The addition of the lime "fattens" the mortar, that is, it makes it easy to handle and also improves the colour.

The L.C.C. uses a mortar made in the following proportions:—Sand eight parts, hydrated lime one and a half parts, and Portland cement one part.

Mortar made from cement and sand in proportions of one and three, or one and four, is to be avoided for surface pointing, because its colour is unpleasant and because it is apt to crack, and these are the proportions commonly used by builders when left to themselves, because of the belief that the more the cement the better the mortar. As certain brands of Portland cement are very dark, some advise the use of "white cement," or a proportion of it instead of ordinary cement.

But no mortar can be good unless the sand has the right qualities. Clean, sharp and coarse sand is always good for mortar and most other sands are not. There may be local reasons, however, why other sands are more convenient, and when this is so they should be tested before use by actual trial in conditions similar to those existing where they will be. Local custom is not an infallible guide in this matter, though it deserves consideration. From an examination of existing work done with such sand useful information may be had.

Professor Lethaby recommends that an admixture of crushed tile be used with the chosen sand, and Mr. Thackeray Turner advises this or crushed brick, if the latter is well fired and suitable. A proportion of either is undoubtedly useful, for, being of a porous nature, it will absorb water, a fact which materially helps in the setting of the mortar. Again, Mr. Thackeray Turner, following ancient custom, recommends the addition of sugar to lime mortars when they are used in seasons liable to frost, to prevent the damage

Fig. 18.—The Tower of Putney Church, after Pointing with Black Cement with Raised Rib-Joints.

that follows freezing. Two pounds of commercial sugar diluted in water and mixed with each yard of mortar is the proportion he recommends. But however carefully the ingredients of mortar are chosen, and however well mixed they may be, the success of the work also depends on their use. Great care must be taken to see that the joints are closely packed with mortar, and to make sure that the surfaces are well closed down and that no hair cracks appear. Much pointing fails because these precautions are not taken, and because the joints, before the new mortar is put in, are not raked out deeply enough nor for their full thickness throughout the depth.

When joints are thick they are found sometimes to contain "spalls," or flakes of stone and quite commonly oyster shells. To clear the joint preparatory to pointing, it may be necessary to remove these. Similar small pieces may be pressed into the joints when repointing is done, so that the original character may be maintained; at the same time, in a thick joint they assist the setting of mortar and keep it stiff during that process. In some parts of the country, for instance, in that part of Surrey where Bargate stone is used, this practice of pressing small stones into the surface of a mortar joint has become a decorative feature, and is known as garnetting, small pieces of dark ironstone being used for the purpose. Where this is found to exist the practice should be continued.

The surfaces of mortar joints in masonry have been given a variety of forms in the past hundred years. Sometimes the joint was pressed back from the surface in a plane parallel to it, sometimes it has been made to project, commonly having an inverted V section (A), or it has been cut back at the top or at the bottom. None of these finishes is to be recommended on old walls (see Fig. 18). The sanest finish for a joint is flush, or as nearly flush as is possible without spreading thin films of mortar over the irregularities in the stones. The photograph of repairs at Ratcliffe-on-Soar, which has already been reproduced (Fig. 15, March 16), shows a finish that is satisfactory. Though the mortar used by the Ancient Monuments Department of H.M.O.W. is unsurpassed, the author holds that the surface texture of their joints is too even, and also sometimes too far recessed from the wall surface.

A well trowelled finish also has disadvantages; it tends to bring an excess of lime or cement to the surface, which is apt to cause hair cracks and sometimes encourages the very surface to flake. A good way of finishing a joint that has been well filled with mortar pressed home is to trowel it lightly, and when setting has begun, to draw over the surface a soft dry brush. This not only gives a joint that is pleasant in appearance, but also closes the crevices, a very important matter. Pointing must be watched during setting, and any slight fractures due to shrinkage which may occur should be cut out and remade. In dry weather fresh pointing should be kept moist, and it should also be sheltered from the sun and wind. In cold weather protection from frost should be provided.

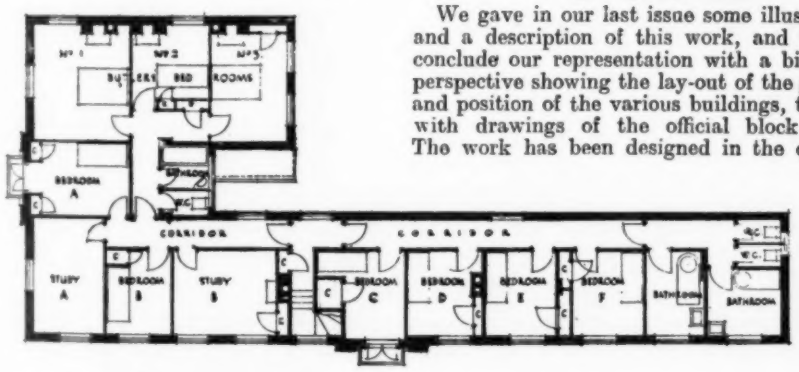
ILLUSTRATIONS

The New Lloyds.

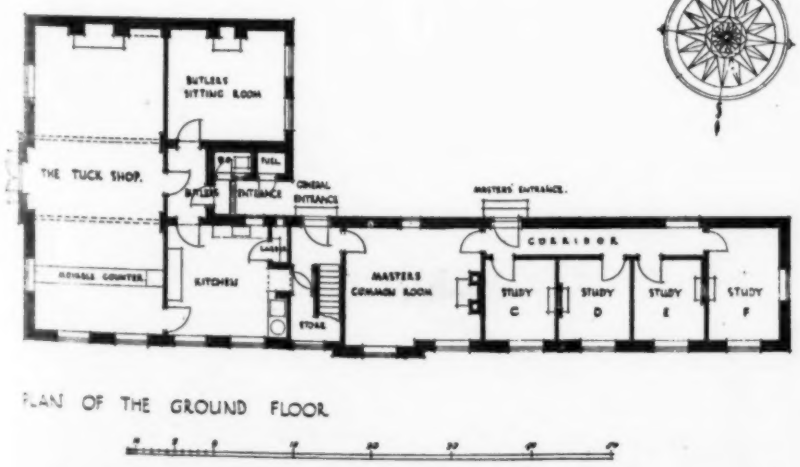
We illustrate this week the new building for Lloyds in Leadenhall-street, which was formally opened by His Majesty the King on Saturday last. A special article on the work appears on page 536. Sir Edwin Cooper is the architect. Further illustrations will be given in our next issue.

Lancashire New Tuberculosis Hospital, Wrightington, Lancs.

We gave in our last issue some illustrations and a description of this work, and we now conclude our representation with a bird's-eye perspective showing the lay-out of the grounds and position of the various buildings, together with drawings of the official block "A." The work has been designed in the office of the Lancashire County Architect, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, A.F.C., F.R.I.B.A.



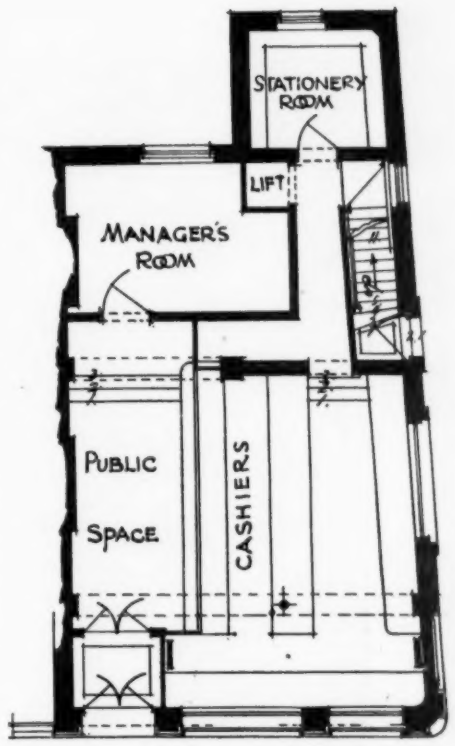
PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR.



PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR

Eastbourne College: Masters' House, School Tuck Shop, and Butler's Quarters.

Messrs. Sydney Tatchell and Geoffrey C. Wilson, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

Lloyds Bank, Stoke Newington, N.

Mr. H. Guy Holt, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

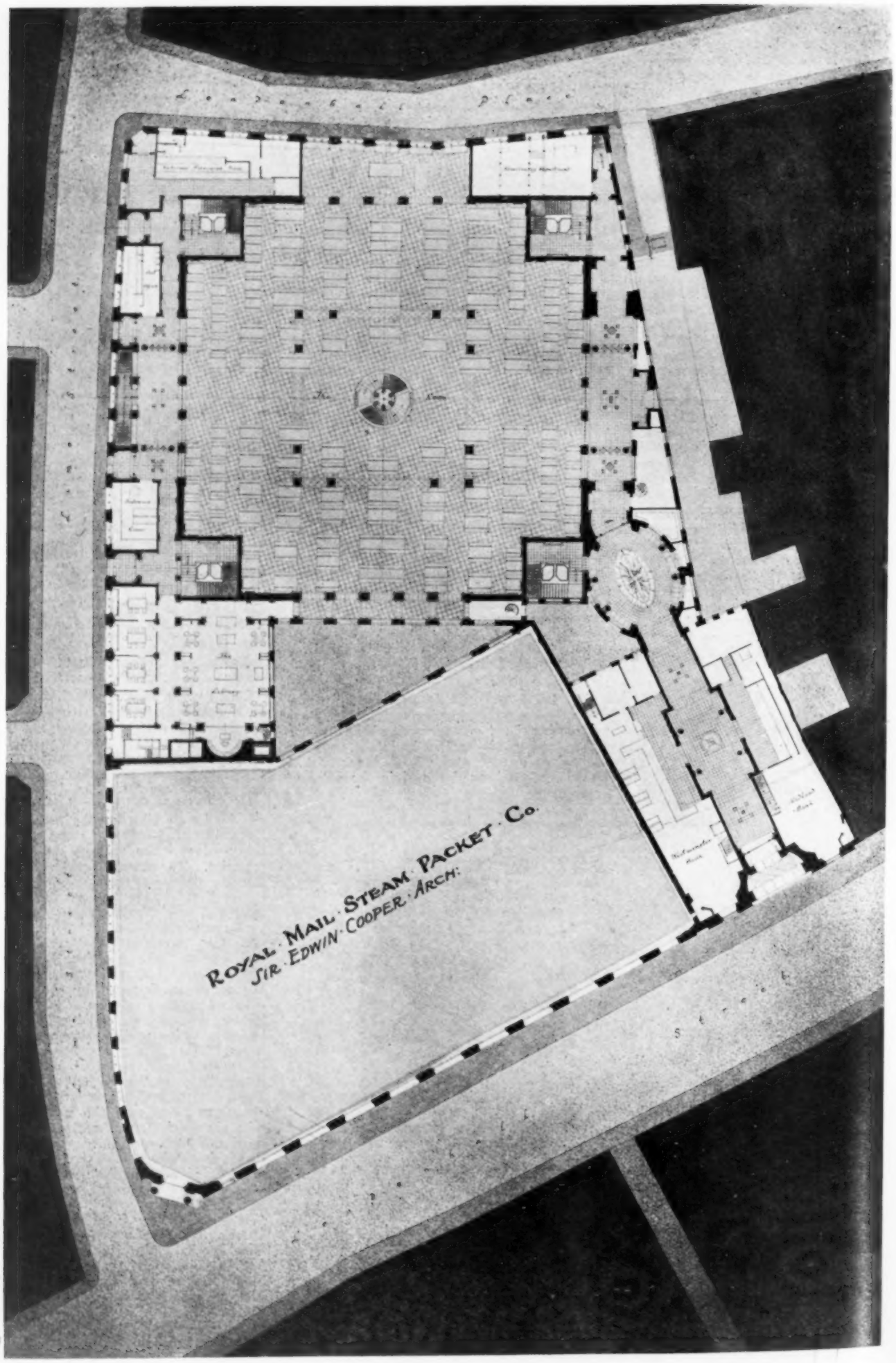
Eastbourne College: Masters' House and Butler's Quarters.

This new building, which has been designed on a confined site and with strict regard to economy, provides accommodation for junior masters, the school tuck shop, and quarters for the butler, the chief rooms being arranged to obtain the best advantage from the warmer and sunnier aspects. The house is built of local multi-coloured stock bricks, with small red lombardic tiles for the roof, a flat pitch being necessary owing to the narrowness of the road and the nearness of the buildings opposite. The formal design is united by a strongly defined overhang of the eaves, which cast a deep shadow. The windows are symmetrical, having metal casements framed between wood mullions, and the balance of the elevations is emphasised by pedimented central features with first-floor balconies.

The plan is L-shaped and is the outcome of the conditions imposed by the site and the required accommodation. The six junior masters are each provided with a study and bedroom facing south on the ground and first floors. There is a masters' common room on the ground floor, and bath and lavatory accommodation at the east end of the first floor. The school tuck shop is entered from and faces the playing fields on the west and connects with the kitchen, etc., and a sitting-room for the butler, the remainder of whose accommodation is on the first floor. Inside, the walls are treated with plain light washes and act as a foil to the joinery, which is stained a light oak colour.

Messrs. Sydney Tatchell and Geoffrey C. Wilson were the architects, Messrs. J. W. Woolnough, Ltd., the general contractors, and the principal sub-contractors were:—Messrs. Ames & Finnis, roof tiling; G. Matthews, Ltd., fireplaces; the Empire Stone Co., balconies; W. Bainbridge Reynolds, Ltd., metal railings; John Bolding & Sons, sanitary equipment; Jacob White & Co., Ltd., electric light and power; J. T. Meredith & Co., hot water; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., metal windows.

(*Illustrations continued on page* 538.)



Lloyds, Leadenhall Street, E.C. : Ground Floor Plan and Area of R.M.S.P. Offices.
Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.

Lloyds, Leadenhall Street, E.C. : Ground Floor Plan and Area of R.M.S.P. Offices.

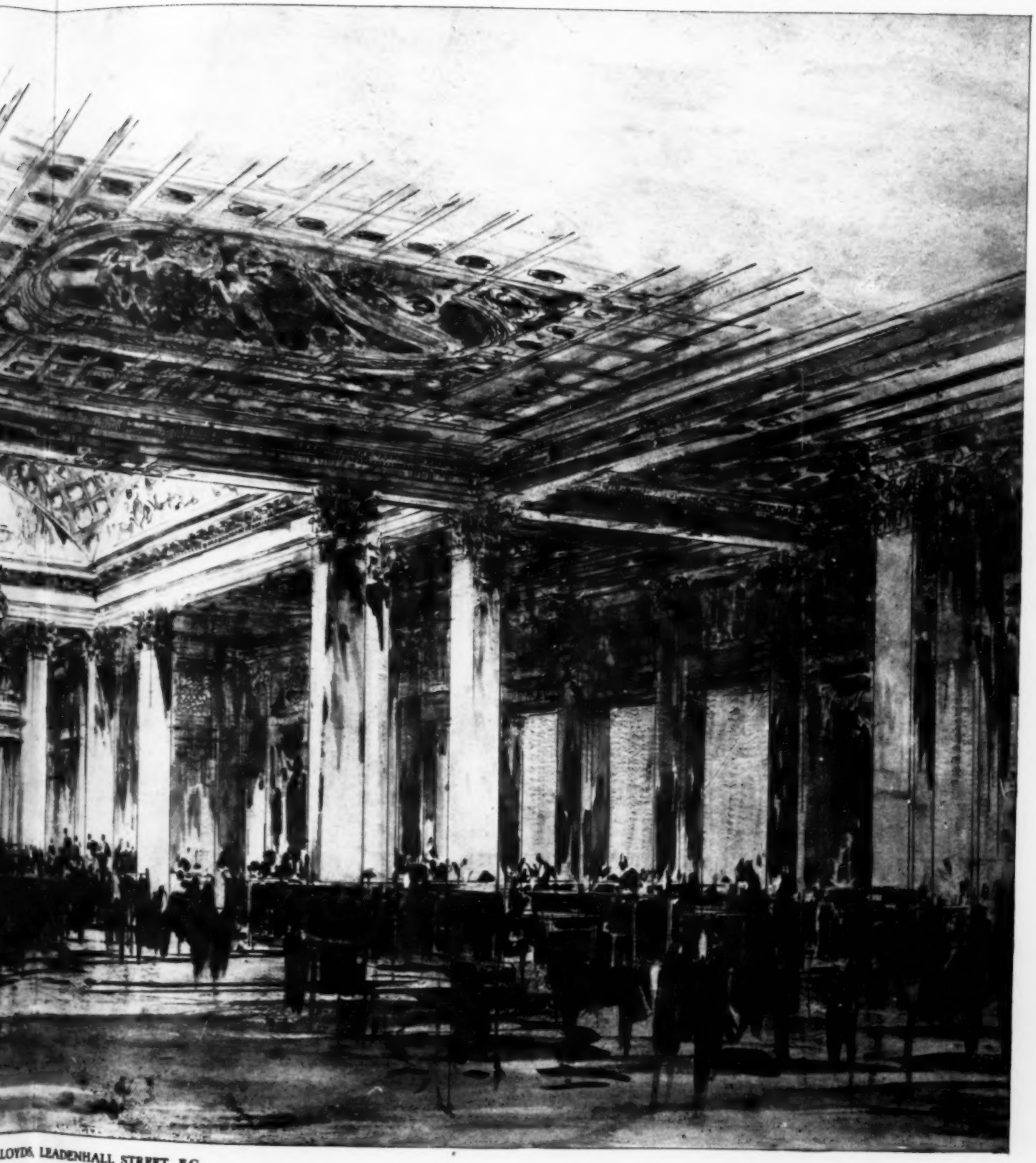
Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.

Lloyds, Leadenhall Street, E.C. : Looking into Elliptical Hall from Main Entrance.

SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.

UNIV. OF MICH.

"THE ROOM," LLOYDS, LEADEN
Sir Edwin Cooper, A



LOYDS, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.
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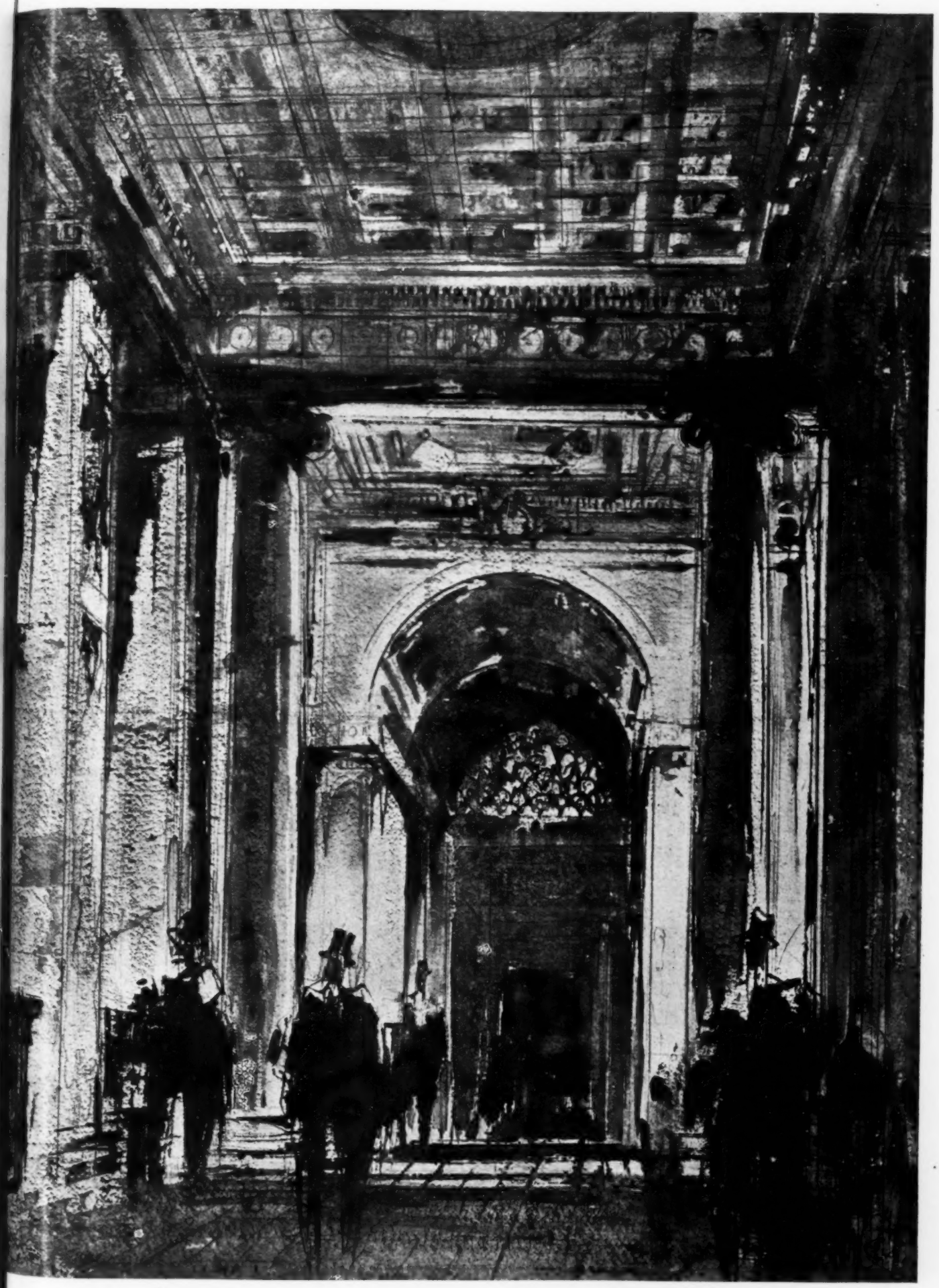
Sir Edwin Cooper, Arc

DOME, LLOYDS, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.
Edwin Cooper, Architect.

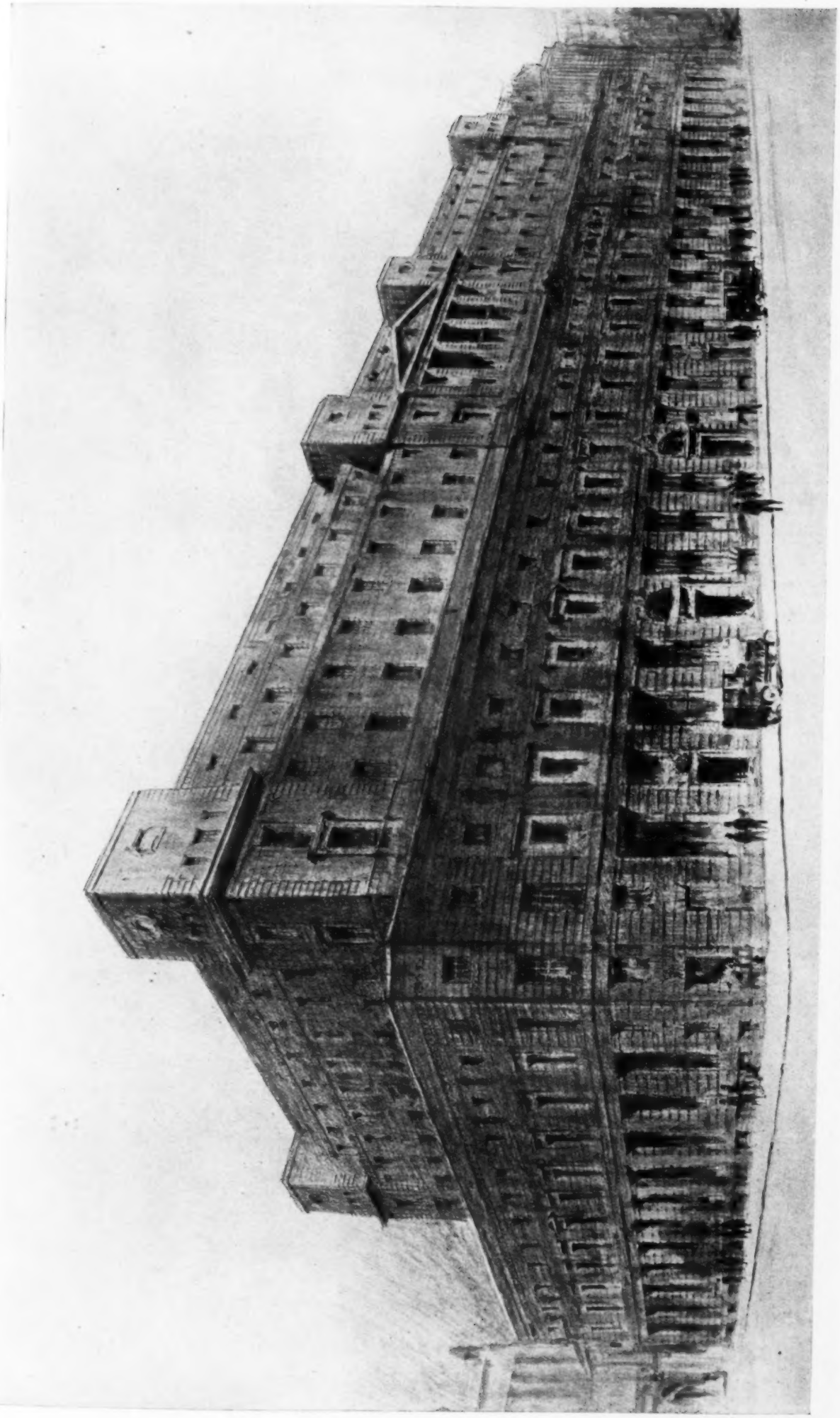
UNIV. OF MICH.



Lloyds, Leadenhall Street, E.C.: Looking across Ante-room to "The Room."

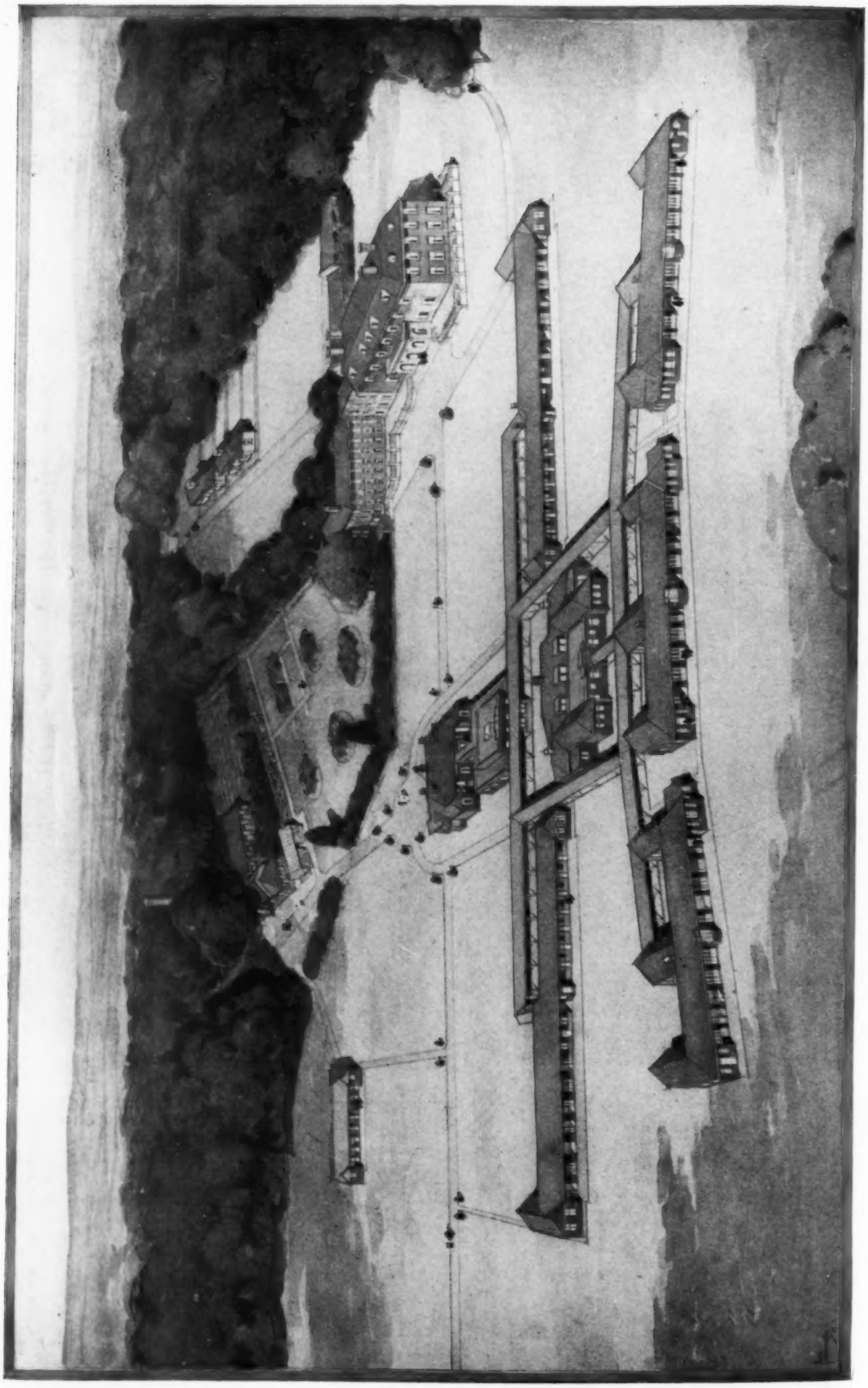
SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.

UNIV. OF MICH.

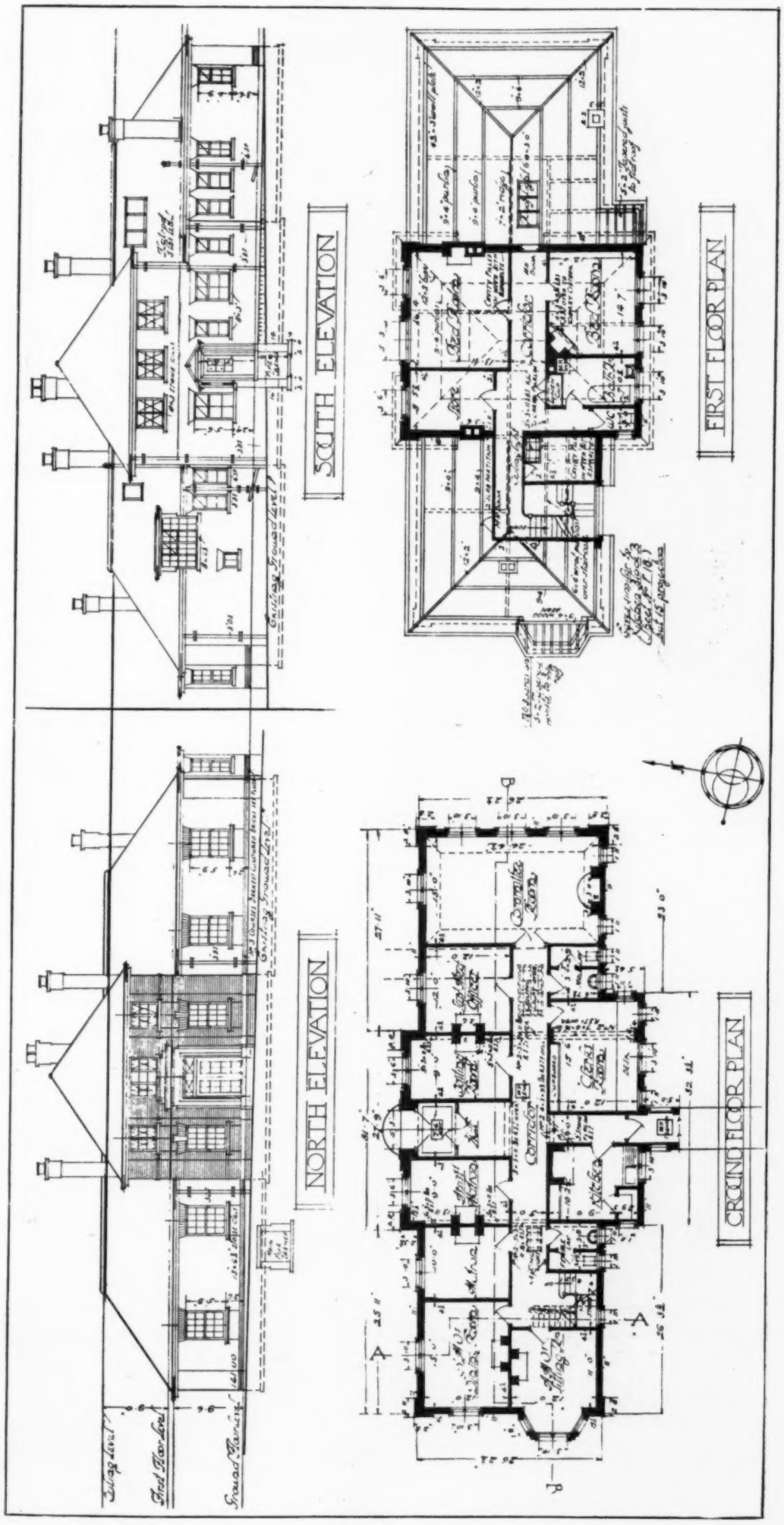


Lloyds, Leadenhall Street, E.C. : Leadenhall Place and Lime Street Frontages.

Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.



New Tuberculosis Hospital, Wrightington, Lancs.
Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect.



New Tuberculosis Hospital, Wrightington, Lancs.: Official Block "A."

MR. STEPHEN WILKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect.

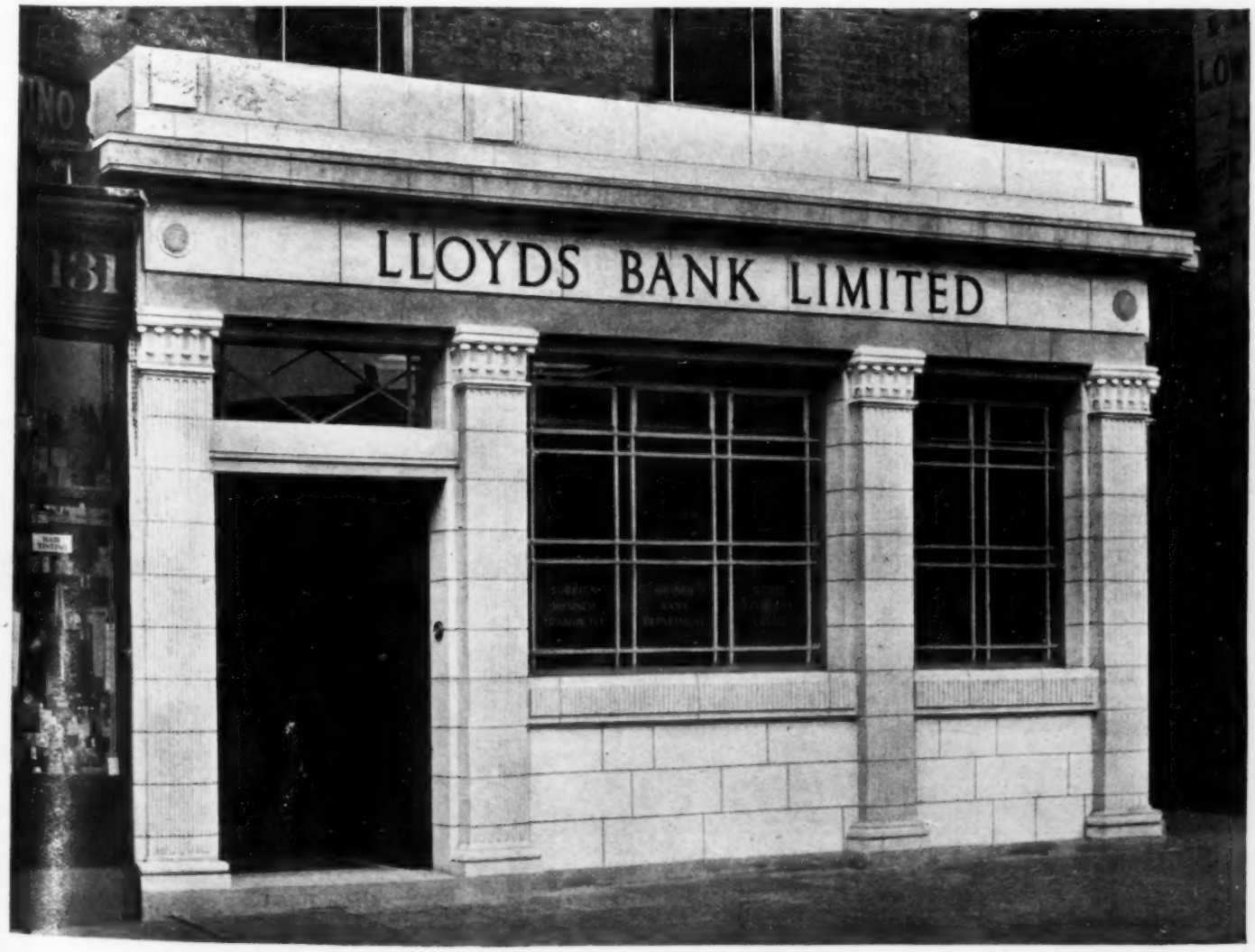
Centre of South Elevation.

South Elevation.

Eastbourne College: Masters' House, School Tuck Shop, and Butler's Quarters.

Messrs. Sydney Tatchell and Geoffrey C. Wilson, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Banking Hall.

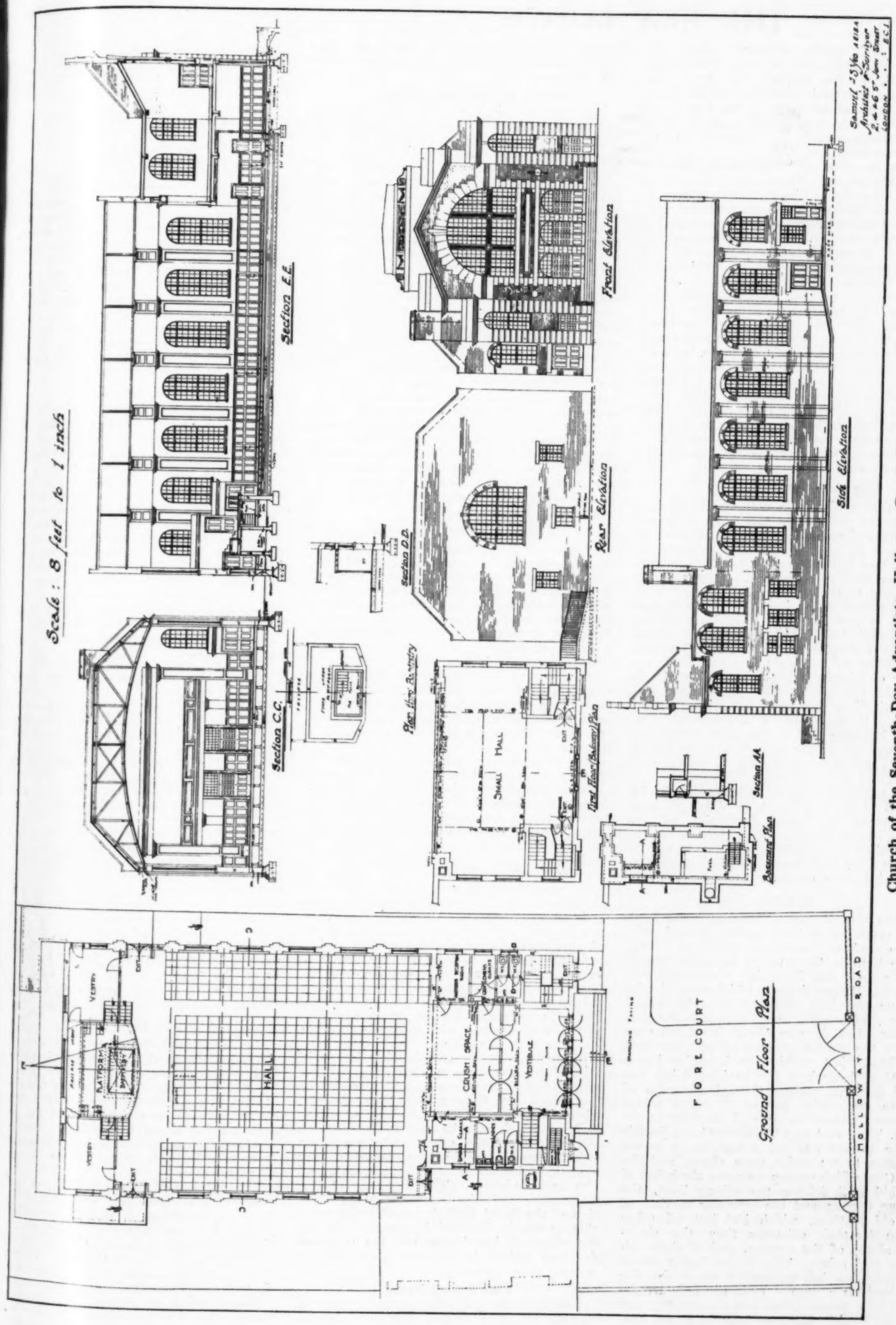


Lloyds Bank, Stoke Newington, N.

Mr. H. Guy Holt, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Church of the Seventh-Day Adventists, Holloway Road, N.

Mr. Samuel A. S. Yeo, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Church of the Seventh-Day Adventists, Holloway Road, N.

Mr. Samuel A. S. Yeo, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE NEW LLOYDS.

The formal opening of Lloyds new building in Leadenhall-street on Saturday, March 24, by His Majesty the King has marked an historical event, by which one of the greatest organisations in the history of the world has been housed in a style which the twentieth century may consider worthy of its great traditions.

Lloyds is, after all, little more than a name, derived not from some illustrious founder, but from Lloyds Coffee House in the City of London, where underwriters were wont to congregate towards the end of the seventeenth century, and where shipowners, anxious to protect themselves against the loss of their property at sea, would go to transact their business.

Transactions at that time thought stupendous, but which would doubtless leave the underwriter of to-day quite unmoved, were completed in these simple surroundings, until the name of Lloyds came to be associated with a business quite unconnected with its origin, and ultimately to become absorbed by the vast interests which have built up the Lloyds we know to-day. Only a name, indeed, but surely one to conjure with wherever the ships of the sea are to be found, or wherever the sailors of the world may meet!

The East India Company.

The history of Lloyds is in itself sufficient to bless the walls of its new home with old and honoured memories; but, standing as it does upon property which once belonged to the old East India Company (traces of several buildings and warehouses of which had to give place to the new works), it may well be that ghosts of the brave and adventurous men of bygone days will walk its corridors and marvel how much men have learned since those simpler days. The history of the sea belongs to no one age alone, and the history of Lloyds is but a part thereof. It would be possible to dwell upon these fine old institutions for many interesting pages, but here it would be a digression. The actual building which has been completed is of more immediate concern to those whose interests are devoted mainly to a study of architecture and building.

It is almost impossible to judge or criticise a great building without in some measure appreciating the initial difficulties of its conception, and the prime factors which have called it into being, for it is out of the successful meeting of such influences that fine architecture emerges.

The Site.

If the site of such a building were upon some great unrestricted plane, limited only by the needs of the structure and the powers of the builder, there would be scope enough for the taste and ingenuity of the designer. The great Roman thermæ, which we still take for our model in planning in the grand manner, presented no simple task for the planner. But the new Lloyds is set not even within the square confines of an American city block, but within the irregular limits of a City site, where the haphazard has imposed itself stubbornly through centuries of private ownership, jealous of rights which cumbered themselves as well as their neighbours. The Great Fire which razed this jumble to the ground was not a sufficiently strong influence to set order upon chaos, and the new City which sprang up upon the ashes of the old still follows the raking lines, the jutting corners and the irregular borders of the old footings, which had lost all other reason for their existence than the shortsightedness of the owners, and of their advisers and rulers. This is the legacy which antiquity has left us, and of which the site of Lloyds is a type. It is not only irregularity that persists, but many easements and rights of lights acquired from buildings long extinct, or established under haphazard circumstances, and these again dominate the development of a site. This sort of thing is typical of the City site, and this is not the first occasion upon which such difficulties have been overcome.

Lloyds and the Royal Mail.

But with Lloyds there was still another problem, for between its site and Leadenhall-street there was interposed another, acquired by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; so that the only outlets from Lloyds site were upon frontages to Lime-street and Leadenhall-place, both mean streets in an architectural sense, though rich in City tradition. It was inconceivable that a great house such as Lloyds should be thus thrust into a back alley.

It is fortunate that these great neighbours should have realised that the importance of each was to be enhanced by the adequate expression of the other. In a word, Lloyds had to have an outlet to the main street, by good fortune, and by good fortune the harmonious treatment of the two buildings became the task of one architect. The outline of the open site upon which Lloyds building had to be erected thus became something of the shape of a hatchet with a short handle, the latter being the neck of land acquired from the Royal Mail site, along its northern boundary, giving a Lloyds frontage to Leadenhall-street of a little more than sixty feet. One needs to draw this outline on a blank sheet of paper to realise the initial difficulties of the plan.

Leadenhall-street Frontage.

It was no small matter to express upon such a narrow frontage the size and importance of the building to which it related. It was still more difficult at once to maintain its individuality and to preserve a harmony that would not clash with the fine facade of its neighbour; and one might have anticipated some happy compromise that would, after all, declare itself to the world as no more than a compromise. But it is no exaggeration to say that this narrow façade is nothing of the sort, but a piece of fine architecture satisfying in itself, and responding generously to the factors which called it first into being.

The chief feature and dominating note of this front is a bold exedra with a richly coffered semi-dome, which encloses and enhances the scale of the main doorway, in turn as big as the scale of the street would admit, and with richly carved architrave and overdoor. The arch of the semi-dome is enclosed in square lines which lead the eye happily to the horizontality of a frieze of windows alternating with carved panels enriched with medallions of great refinement and decorative value. Crowning the whole is a fine enriched pediment enclosing a group of symbolical figures about a central globe, and designed, like all great pediment groups, so that the raking lines seem the only fit frame for the sculpture, and not as though the group had been distorted to fit a triangle. Over the pediment masses up the superstructure of upper stories falling back stage by stage with fine effect.

Harmony with the neighbouring façade is maintained, not by a mechanical repetition of architectural members, but by a respect of line which one feels rather than detects. There is no architectural division of either building which may be said to dominate at the expense of the other, and here is an object lesson to show how commerce may express its individuality without crushing all else in its vicinity. The dropping of the main cornice of Lloyds by one story below that of the Royal Mail, is a stroke of courage that is amply justified by results. It has the effect of broadening out the narrower frontage, and of defining at a glance the extent of either property.

Two Branch Banks.

Flanking the entrance doorway, with its magnificent metal gates, are two branch banks, let respectively to the Westminster and Midland Banks. These are treated frankly as tenants, subservient to their more important landlords; but valuable areas have been contrived for their occupation by a skilful interlocking of exedra and apse, leaving between them a vestibule narrower than the bold external feature, though wide enough for treatment with telling effect. The actual shape and ceiling treatment of the two banks are a part of the main scheme, but the internal fitments and wall treatments have been arranged by the tenants.

The Vestibule.

The main vestibule itself passing up the centre of the "handle of the hatchet" between the two banks, strikes an impressive chord as the prelude to a fine building. It is covered with a barrel vault, richly coffered, resting on walls lined with polished Subiaco relieved by a frieze of panels modelled in low relief of Roman tradition, and paved with unpolished slabs of the same material, relieved by bands of darker Zola. Subiaco is a form of Roman stone with a more pronounced figure than one anticipates with the usual varieties, and it appeals at once as striking that happy mean between ostentatious display and barren plainness.

The Entrance Hall.

Referring to our blank outline of the hatchet, we might well say that this approach points just "nowhere" on the plan: passing down it into the building one wonders nothing of the sort, owing to the skilful way in which its awkward incidence has been handled. Caught by a beautiful elliptical court, or entrance hall, with its delicate balustraded and colonnaded well over, the eye finds an upward outlet, and an occasion for pause to prepare the way for a swing of axis which is the focus of the plan. The exact prototype of this entrance hall would be easy to find, but one thinks less of its Italian origin than of its perfect "rightness" in its present use and position.

The Main Block.

So far we have considered only the way into this great building, and the greater area of it has yet to be examined. Out of "the blade of the hatchet" there is a party light area between Lloyds and the Royal Mail, light to be found on the north side, and angles of light to be respected along the minor street frontages. In addition, the great central insurance hall must receive its own direct natural light. To meet these requirements the plan has been resolved into a perfect hollow square, expressed on all floors, but emerging into the open only above the first-floor level, and leaving the minor frontages comparatively low. These latter are treated with great restraint and sufficiently relieved by the swinging lines of the street. To Lime-street commercial individualism has bowed wisely to civic order, and the Royal Mail building and Lloyds follow one simple treatment, giving character to a street too narrow to stand interruption. From the branch streets it is possible to appreciate the fine superstructure that masses up behind the main frontage.

The Great Hall.

On the ground floor the hollow square is, of course, the great Insurance Hall, which is truly a magnificent chamber. Passing out of the elliptical entrance hall along the swing of the axis which follows the flank of the square, one comes suddenly upon the great hall, turning sharp to the left. The effect is almost dramatic and probably more satisfying than had one arrived all the way along a central axis.

The lighting of this vast hall, set in the midst of a confined site, and hedged about by high buildings, is almost inconceivably perfect, both artistically and from the practical standpoint (if indeed there is any line of demarcation between the two). The main light is derived from a great glass saucer dome over the central area, but subsidiary lighting values are afforded by windows on three of the four terminals, the fourth being occupied by a War Memorial transferred from Lloyds old quarters. The effect of this latter is perhaps a little disturbing to the

unison of the scheme, but there are occasions on which sentiment demands concession. It is a pity that some quiet Hall of Memory could not have been spared in which to set up the Memorial; but, failing this, to ignore it would have been an affront to its significance.

The Dome.

The glass dome is extremely simple in line —almost surprisingly so if the part be examined without reference to the whole— but quite satisfying as the crown of a rich composition. It rests upon four coffered pendentives, between which are four tympana modelled in low relief, which will gain in value as the dust of time accumulates. They are four symbolical groups representing respectively: "Knowledge protecting the fruits of Industry," "Prosperity rewarding Industry," "Shipping and Commerce of the Sea," and "Equity ruling the Commerce of the World." These tympana are all tilted inwards, adding to the effect of their modelling, and at the same time tapping a valuable source of light to the advantage of the first-floor offices, as we shall see when examining this part of the building.

Wall Treatment.

The walls of the Great Hall are again lined with polished Subiaco, and the piers cased, and the columns great monoliths in the same material. The walls are relieved by medallions containing busts of famous people connected with the sea. King William and Queen Mary, in whose reign Lloyds first came into being, are the subjects of the first pair of medallions, while King George and Queen Mary, under whose happy rule Lloyds enter upon this new chapter in their history, complete an interesting series. Bronze grilles and pierced stone panels through which the ventilating system is contrived, add decorative value out of practical necessity in the way much fine architecture is derived. Between the piers other carved panels, executed with great refinement, symbolise various aspects of the Sea and Shipping. A valuable touch of colour is afforded by stained-glass windows on each of the three unoccupied terminals, the subjects representing the figures of "Fortitude," "Prudence" and "Knowledge," the seamanlike qualities upon which have been built up our maritime traditions.

The Rostrum.

Poised in the exact centre of the floor, which is paved in delicately toned rubber squares, there rises up the fine rostrum and canopy which is at the focus of the chamber; and round it is arranged an ingenious double spiral staircase down to the telephone room in the basement. It would be a serious omission to pass over the sumptuous bronze gates that close all the openings round the central area, and so cut off the elect of Lloyds from the Philistines. They are particularly beautiful and telling pieces of craftsmanship.

Turning, as one leaves this fine hall, one is struck afresh by the subtle gradations in light and shade, obtained without resort to dark and gloomy zones for the purpose of contrast, but expressing a happy partnership between utility and beauty. It can be said with confidence that there can be very few halls of this scale and setting that have come to such successful fruition.

The remainder of the ground floor may be said to be occupied mainly by an impressive brokers' entrance hall, responding to the entrance ante room; the library suite, and a branch of the National Provincial Bank, nicely treated in oak panelling and a ceiling with coffered surround.

The Library Suite.

Included in the library suite is a range of committee rooms divided up by sliding partitions to give the utmost elasticity in accommodation. These are all panelled in oak, with which the sliding partitions are designed in sympathy. The library itself is a great success, giving an impressive atmosphere, relieved from the sombre by a bold splash of colour in the semi-dome of the terminal apse, and by the more delicate tones of the three stained glass windows, in which are set the arms of Lloyds, the East India Company, and of the Royal House. In this way is respect paid to *amour propre*, tradition, and loyalty. The main architectural treatment of the room is from floor to ceiling, in an order of piers of the Bassae type, setting a scale to the room which is not at all disturbed by the gallery which cuts across it on three sides of the room. The front of the latter is treated as a full Doric entablature, complete with mutuled cornice and a frieze of triglyphs and metopes. The latter are enriched by medallions showing the signal flags and semaphore signs of the Naval code. Carved panels trace the history of shipbuilding from the sailing ship of the seventeenth century to the ocean tramp of today, a series typical of the thoughtful symbolism with which this building abounds. The effect of this room, whether viewed from the floor, or from the gallery reached at mezzanine level, is extremely successful and impressive. The piers, fitments, gallery front and wall panelling are all executed in oak in the best traditions of craftsmanship.

The brokers' entrance hall borrows its dignity from the great hall, and is an integral part of its composition. It is approached from two sub-entrances off Lime-street, between which is a double stairway to the basement, where extensive lavatories and cloakrooms are situated.

The Staircases.

The four corners of the great square are occupied by staircases; one of which serves Leadenhall-place, one the main entrance from Leadenhall-street, and the two remaining being near the extremes of the Lime-street frontages. In this way an ideal distribution of access is afforded to the entire building. Each stairway is in reinforced concrete, cast *in situ* and cased in unpolished stone, with a simple iron balustrade and grille, enclosing two lifts to each stairway. On opposite corners, two of these stairways are provided with letter chutes, by which letters may be posted on any floor and carried to the ground floor level. On each landing is an opening to the electric service ducts, closed by a great oak panel, which serves the additional purpose of a name board for tenants, placed in an ideal position directly opposite the lifts. A Post Office, and Lloyds reference and writing rooms flanking the brokers' entrances, complete the accommodation on the ground floor.

The Basements.

The basements are full of interest from a practical point of view. In a sub-basement, some 40 feet below the level of the street, are the boiler chambers, pump room, Ozonair chamber, electrical intake room, and strong rooms. The heating is by steam from three oil-fed boilers, one of which is a stand-by; and calorifiers transmit heat to the domestic hot water supply. There are two artesian wells 500 feet deep, and served by pumps automatically controlled by the water level in the tanks.

In the Ozonair chamber the air is drawn in, ozonized, filtered, treated, and transmitted through ducts into the building, in accordance with the most scientific modern practice.

The electrical intake room into which the great mains from Lime-street enter is an object lesson in efficient lay-out. The ample space round the various switch and fuse boards is exactly as it should be.

All the floors of the sub-basement are in granolithic cement, rendered dustproof with Ironite, while everything about this floor, so often treated as "out of sight, out of mind," is clean and trim, and the fruit of careful thought.

The chief unit in the basement proper, is the great printing department, where Lloyds list will be printed and issued, and a fine area it is, well placed for its purpose.

Apart from this are the cloak-rooms and lavatories, some areas for letting, strong rooms, and the central telephone room, which shows an interesting and ingenious treatment. In the lavatories the arrangement of an open clerestory over the w.c.'s, whereby the interior receives direct ventilation from the open air, is an idea which makes for perfect sanitation.

The Mezzanines.

Outside the great central square, the ground floor story embraces two mezzanines in four distinct blocks. Three of these are lettable areas, with the exception of that portion occupied by the library, and the remaining block, driving out over the Leadenhall wing (christened on the job somewhat expressively, "The Peninsular"), comprises the domestic suite of Lloyds. Here is a fine ante-room lined with polished Subiaco, and with columns of the same material supporting a plaster saucer dome enriched at its centre.

The Committee Room.

Opening on its axis, and on the north side, is Lloyds Committee Room, panelled out in walnut veneer, beautifully quartered, and with lime wood carving in full relief, executed with the utmost delicacy and perfection of detail. A fine order of fluted Corinthian columns, with fully carved capitals in lime wood, also of the best standard of design and craftsmanship, supports a bold coved ceiling. The surface of the cove is coffered, and its lines are contrived to conform to those of the mitres, with very restful effect, which no cast-iron geometry could achieve. The fireplace is in tune with the room, the vigorous bolection mould in Pavanazzo marble standing out well from the subdued tones of the room. The window end is formed into an apse to terminate a thoroughly architectural chamber.

The Chairman's and Deputy-Chairman's Rooms.

On the wall of the ante-room, and directly opposite the entrance to the Committee Room, the arms of Lloyds are carved in stone on the wall panel, and picked out in colour. On either side of this are the entrances respectively to the Chairman's room and the Deputy-Chairman's room. These are both handsomely panelled out in oak, with beautifully designed and executed fireplaces. The coved ceiling, with a motif of interlacing bands to the former room, is a successful feature. In both these rooms the names of previous office-holders are inscribed on the wall panelling.

Corridor Treatment.

A word as to the general treatment of the corridors throughout the building may be not out of place at this point. It has become almost an obsession with some planners to regard borrowed light as an insufficient and out-of-date source of corridor lighting. It might not be an exaggeration to say that competitions have been won and lost on this point alone. Yet we find practically all the corridors in Lloyds lighted only by a continuous frieze of borrowed light above the doorways of the offices on either side. These corridors are adequately lighted in every respect, far more happily in fact than in a good many cases where spots of brilliant direct light serve only to throw into gloom the intervening spaces. The simple rhythm of pilasters and cross beams with which these corridors are relieved is in happy contrast to the average city office approach.

Offices.

The practical value of tilting inwards the tympana under the main dome has been referred to; but the value of this device becomes apparent on visiting the inner range of offices on the first floor. Here it is possible to realise the considerable area of well-lighted letting space which has been added to this floor by these seemingly simple means. Passing through these and all the upper offices, whether already divided up into rooms or left as great areas for sub-division to suit individual tenants, one is struck by the perfection of the lighting throughout. Such offices as these should simply let themselves by sheer merit.

Dining Room.

A number of interesting rooms are to be found on the fourth floor, where a change of atmosphere from business to relaxation has been successfully suggested. Here is a beautiful dining room for the Committee, and echoing the note of the Committee Room itself in its walnut veneering and lime wood carving in somewhat lighter vein. The swags of carving in full relief form a delightful series devoted to the joys of the inner man, a little humorous touch of the designer. Here will be a cluster of fruit, there of game, or, again, of hops and barley, or grapes for the wine-butt. This is the way to treat ornament, not merely as spots of light and shade, but as part of a pleasant story in tune with the purpose of the room. Little can be added to what has been said of the skill of the carver, and the extraordinary perfection of form and detail needs to be seen to be appreciated. The ceiling is quiet in treatment, with an enriched band bounding it and modelled medallions in each corner. Altogether a most effective room.

The Captain's Room.

The Captain's Room is a fine open area with interesting views of city roofs and spires, and where the man of the sea may feel something of the sense of space to which his calling has made him accustomed. Panelled in oak, with attached oak columns and a free entablature enriched with a fluted motif, this room has a cosy atmosphere which its very size might well have destroyed. The plain centre to the ceiling makes a pleasant contrast to the surround of panels divided by beams.

The Smoke Room.

The Smoke Room, also in oak, has an interesting semi-circular inglenook with flanking columns, and is possessed with the same air of comfort that is felt in the Captain's Room. A "fish" motif in the limewood carving is amusing, and may well suggest many a tall story in an atmosphere of strong tobacco smoke, though doubtless conversation will not confine itself to the scale of this delicate work!

The Kitchens.

Conveniently arranged in conjunction with these rooms are service rooms with lifts up to the kitchen suite on the uppermost floor. The kitchens themselves are thoughtfully planned in progressive fashion leading naturally from the service stairway through the various stages of the culinary craft up to the point of dispatch over the service rooms. They are equipped with the most up-to-date cooking plant by gas and steam, the lay-out of which is very workmanlike. The remainder of this floor is occupied by lavatories for either sex.

Style of the Building.

If called upon to declare the style of this building, one might with truth describe it as of the Classic manner, inspired, like all the best English classic work, by the Italian masters from the fountain head of fine architecture. But if such a description in its bald terms were to suggest a dead style, or admitted the suggestion of plagiarism, it would but prove the poverty of language. Lloyds new building is first and foremost a product of the twentieth century, for it neither affronts the taste that comes naturally to us, until the cranks have corrupted it, nor does it fail in any detail to satisfy all the requirements of modern business life. If the term were not so much abused we should call it a modern building.

In moments of mental depression we are apt to fear that the bald "cubism" that arrogates to itself the title of "modernism" may yet stifle the healthy tradition of English Classic. In this great building which we have just studied Sir Edwin Cooper bids us take heart, for he shows how a sane handling of traditional forms is always fresh and beautiful in the hands of a master. He is to be heartily congratulated on having achieved, perhaps, his finest building, and one to rank with the best of which London may boast.

But no General can succeed without an efficient staff under his direction, and it would be unjust to close this review without reference to the worthy members of an enthusiastic team.

The following special artists were engaged on the work:—Mr. C. L. J. Doman (sculptor for two modelled tympana in dome and all stonework); Mr. John Cooke (stained glass); Mr. H. C. Fehr (sculptor for two tympana on dome); Mr. George Haughton (all wood carving).

The way in which the work of these artists has maintained the harmony of design is a tribute alike to their intelligent skill and the wise direction of the controlling hand.

Mr. Murton, the clerk of works, with his assistants have also contributed in no small measure to the success of the works, while to Messrs. John Mowlem and Co., Ltd., the general contractors, falls the credit of having interpreted a fine scheme in a fine way. The work has been carried out in record time.

The sub-contractors, all of whom deserve credit for their efforts, were as follows:—John Bolding & Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Joseph Chater & Sons, Ltd., mirrors; Cope & Co., wall and floor tiling; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., metal casements; F. De Jong & Co., Ltd., fibrous plaster; Dewrance & Co., lavatory valves; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., constructional steelwork; Joseph Ebner, wood-block floors; T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., glazing; Jas. Gibbons, Ltd., ironmongery, steel cabinets, etc., roof railings, bronze metal vents and mat frames, strong-room doors; Gubb & Winn, Ltd., roof railings and balconies; J. W. Gray & Son, lightning conductors; Hall, Matthew & Co., Ltd., plumbing and sanitary work; Haughton Bros., wood carving; Haywards, Ltd., pavement lights; W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., skylights, lantern lights, and dome; Higgins & Griffiths, Ltd., electric light and telephones and electric fittings; Hollis Bros., Ltd., wood-block floors; Lawford & Co., asphalt; Le Grand, Sutcliff & Gell, artesian wells; Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., india-rubber floors; Wm. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., veneers; G. Matthews, Ltd., stoves; Herbert Morris, Ltd., crane and overhead runway; Mumford, Bailey & Preston, Ltd., heating, ventilation, gas services and kitchen equipment; F. A. Norris & Co., Ltd., iron staircases and ladders; Geo. Rome & Co. (London), Ltd., plastering; William Smith, ornamental metalwork and special glazing; Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., nine electric passenger lifts and thirteen other lifts or hoists for a variety of purposes; J. P. White & Sons, Ltd., flush hospital doors and lift cages, furniture and fittings; J. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., carving Portland stone, internal marble work, marble fireplace surrounds, marble divisions and lavatory basin tops, terrazzo pavings.

Mr. Mack was the building manager, and Mr. Lock the general foreman.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

(*Continued from page* 527.)

Lloyds Bank, Stoke Newington.

The Stoke Newington branch of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., was an alteration to an existing building which was formerly a shop. The banking hall, manager's room, stationery store, etc., are on the ground floor, the strong-room and lavatories being situated in the basement. The contractors for the structural work were Messrs. Thomas & Edge, of Woolwich, and for the fittings, Messrs. J. P. White & Sons, Ltd., of Bedford. The heating installation was carried out by Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons; electric lighting, bells and fittings by Messrs. Barrett & Wright; the grilles supplied by Messrs. F. Sale & Co., of Birmingham; and capitals to exterior pilasters by James Walker & Co., of Oxford-street, W.

Mr. H. Guy Holt, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., was the architect.

Seventh-Day Adventists' Church, Holloway-road.

This "hall" has been erected for the British Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists. There is a large hall on the ground floor, which accommodates over 600 persons. A smaller hall is situated on the first floor, and by raising a steel shutter this can be used as a gallery in connection with the church.

The architect was Mr. Samuel A. S. Yeo, A.R.I.B.A., and the contractors Messrs. W. Hammond, Ltd., of Battersea. The steelwork was executed by Messrs. E. Webb & Co., the heating by Messrs. Barrett & Wright, Ltd., and the electric lighting by Messrs. John Hearson & Co., Ltd.

THE LONDON SOCIETY.

The 16th annual meeting of the society was held on Friday last, at the Mansion House, Lady Batho, the Lady Mayoress, being in the chair. The annual report and accounts were presented by the president, Lord Crawford, who said that three of the principal matters which the society had been considering were still in suspense—the Thames bridges, the Foundling Hospital site, and the London squares. Each of these was a matter of acute controversy 12 months ago, and progress had been meagre. For the moment, the further intervention of the London Society was difficult, if not impossible. He would merely record, for their satisfaction, that Waterloo Bridge was still standing, and so were the City churches. In regard to the Foundling Hospital site, they did not know what the future was going to bring, but at least they had the satisfaction of knowing that it was not to be devoted to the use which the society thought improper for that important situation. Meanwhile the London County Council had actively interested itself in the matter by preparing a town-planning scheme for that area, specifying the land as, properly speaking, residential. The Royal Commission on London Squares had been expeditious in its examination of that highly complex problem, and presumably the Commissioners were now considering the subject with a view to presenting a report to the King. The London Society had also been interested in constructive matters, and, largely through the offices of the National Playing Fields Association, a great map which would schedule the open spaces of Greater London had been in preparation for some time.

Mr. H. Genochio seconded, and the report was adopted.

Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, moving the re-election of the council and officers, said that the New Health Society, equally with the London Society, realised the enormous importance of retaining large open spaces. Few people realised how much they suffered by living in big towns.

Sir Banister Fletcher, seconding the motion, said he did not think that St. Paul's Bridge was as dead as it ought to be, and the London Society ought to do something about that as well. They had the civic spirit in the City itself, but the London Society could perhaps do a little more in trying to engender the civic spirit in Greater London as well as in working out some scheme concerned with the increasing size of London. He paid high tribute to the president, committee and officers of the society. One and all had given unremitting energy to the society's welfare. All the reward they desired was an ever-increasing influx of new members.

The council and officers were re-elected.

Canon Alexander, in expressing the thanks of the meeting to the Lady Mayoress, said that one of the most disturbing features of modern utilitarianism was its short-sightedness. He pleaded for a reduction in and control of the traffic in the City. If that were done, they might find that no new bridge was required. They would no longer have to contemplate the gloomy but inevitable prospect of seeing the Bridge House Committee compelled within the next 100 years or so to bridge over the whole of the Thames from Blackfriars to London Bridge.

Painting.

Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins, F.R.I.B.A. (president), occupied the chair at a meeting of the Architectural Association held at 34-36, Bedford-square, W.1, on Monday evening.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been approved, the Chairman announced that there were three nominations for membership, and the following were elected members: Mr. Leslie Larkham, Mr. T. N. Cartwright, Mr. R. Vaughan, Mr. R. A. N. Gammans. The Chairman also read the proposed house list for the session 1928-29.

Mr. John M. Holmes then read a paper entitled "Evolution and Revolution in Painting," in the course of which he said the architect had his own problems, and the painter of pictures had his. There was a general analogy between the two arts, and also a particular one. The architect solved the difficulty of representation with consummate ease. He gave the visual truth about his design in a perspective, the mental or literal truth about his design in a plan and elevation; he gave a truth which was partly mental and partly visual in an isometric. The isometric was a happy compromise between what the eye would see and the actual truths of measurement which the mind would know. To make the isometric more true to the eye (i.e., more like the perspective) would be to lose the truth of measurement. To make the isometric more like the plan and elevation would be to lose some of the truth of appearance. The problem of the painter was and always had been to attain to the isometric, or, in other words, to express in terms of the things chosen and seen the mental reaction to life of all his other senses. In the evolution of painting the artist had always striven towards such a unity. On the other hand, the superficial visual aspect of forms had failed to satisfy. The more he perfected his technique so as to represent the particular form at a particular time at a particular place and light, the more his picture failed to express general truths about life. The imitation of visual aspect of any natural form was obviously only a part of the true mental conception of it. Truth to the eye was not necessarily truth to the mind. The photographer knew that his snapshot might give an entirely true version of actual appearance, but that it might be so false to mental conception as to be an untrue photograph. The more perfect as a mere representing machine the artist might become, the more he prevented his mind from biassing his vision. In other words, he must not think about what he saw, but only about what particular things looked like, though some of the impressionist pictures suggested things seen on first waking from sleep, before the mind was working. The interest of seeing was as much that of association of the mind with things seen as with the things themselves. So much for realism.

On the other hand, the more the artist generalised and designed his picture the more he tended to lose touch with the observer. The common prose language in a visual art like painting consisted of what was seen by both painter and observer, an association of the mind with various lines, shapes and forms only subconsciously connected with visual Nature, as, for instance, a jagged line suggesting uncontrolled energy, a gently curving line suggesting indolent grace. Investigation at the A.A. had shown that it is possible to draw at least six lines, each of which had a definite different meaning understood by the majority. It was often difficult to analyse these mental reactions, the extent of which differed considerably with different people. The more the artist insisted on this aspect of painting and left the representation of Nature behind, the more risk he ran of not being understood by people who had not experienced this subconscious analogy between certain mental experiences and certain lines, shapes and forms. When we say noble proportion, can we mean anything except that proportion can express nobility?

Of the two extremes, realistic representation and the subconscious, the views of painters might be quoted. Similar antagonistic points of view had been put forward many times in the history of painting. First, the realists: Albert Duer said, "Watch Nature attentively. Do not turn aside imagining that you will do better by yourself. Art is truly hidden in Nature"; and Leonardo said, "Nature is the mistress of all masters." But then William Blake said, "Copying from Nature is not the art of painting. Anybody may do it, and the fool often will do it best, as it is a work of no mind"; and Gauguin said, "Painting has been ruined by too much study of Nature!" Could one wonder at the occasional confusion of the art student at such opposite counsels? Yet they were not irreconcilable.

The evolution of the painter and painting was continuous, but the various changes suggested a circular direction, revolving "about it and about"—"it" being human experience. He suggested the following form of revolution. After passing through the archaic stage in which vision was confused with knowledge gained by the other senses the painter struggled towards realism and naturalism. Having attained the Dead Sea front of imitative realism he must needs make the element of design more dominant and produce work which might be called subjective, in which he chose, changed and composed things seen to express a pre-conceived general idea by which to express his attitude to life as well as to visual nature. At this stage were developed ways of painting pictures, as the theatrical convention of Veronese and Rubens, or the prose conventions of the Dutch painters. The 17th century was very similar in its taste for pictures to the Victorian period in England. Lord Leighton met the same demands as Veronese with a similar convention. A period followed in which the painter might use painting to express ideas more suitable to other mediums and strain his materials and visual truth in an attempt to convey complex mental reactions. The attempt to do this led inevitably to abstraction in which the visual language of artist and observer might be dangerously restricted. When this stage had been reached, or when the artist had become eclectic and conventional in composing realism, or when the painter was not observant enough to produce convincing realistic, or not sufficiently intelligent to produce generalisation, he could go no farther. The cry "back to nature" was heard. As in time of Khu-en-aten in Egypt, Giotto in Italy, Courbet in France, the pre-Raphaelites in England, the artist returned to realism and recommenced his circular rhythm. Sometimes one could see the circle almost completed in the life of one artist, such as Titian, Turner, or El Greco. Sometimes the various stages were seen in one epoch, sometimes they might be in existence simultaneously.

Was it too much to suggest that such a revolution applied to human experience during a lifetime? In childhood there was a confusion of visual reality with imagination and mental knowledge, which was archaic; the drawing of a house must show all four sides at once if possible. Youth was realistic, and attacked the truth directly, caring little for generalisation, dealing with the particular and reacting to one thing at a time. Maturity was conventional and subjective, the individual not being considered so important as the typical or the symbolic and applied the general ideas of the past to particular cases in the present. Finally, in the case of very old men, was there not a tendency to return to realism or concentration on near or particular things, a delight in the objective, the intimate and the anecdotal? Titian's picture of the Madonna and Child in the new Mond Room at the National Gallery was an example of his latest style in his return to realism in the visual sense; the painting of the Child's hand might have been the work of Manet.

But if such a change was seen in one man's life, it was more obvious in the study of the periods of painting. The difficulty was not one of finding examples, but of choosing from many.

The lecturer then showed a number of slides of sculpture and painting, and by their aid showed the tendency of art to traverse a circle, from the realistic to the abstract, and back again.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Mr. Arthur Wilenski. He said the lecturer had certainly showed that art moved in a circle, but there were many passages leading from the circle that might be profitably explored. In the case of Margaritone, the lecturer seemed to suggest that that artist started something, that his was archaic art, something that represented the beginning of the development of Christian religious painting. But that was, he thought, historically inaccurate. Margaritone painted about the year 1200, and was practically the last painter of a period that started about the year 420. That covered a period of about 800 years, and if such a period were added to the date when Margaritone was working a period would be reached that was still in the future. Between what was called the beginning of the Christian era and Margaritone there was a period in which Christian art was produced every day. At that time the whole of art was under the influence of the Church.

The Dean of Windsor, in seconding the vote, said he had recently returned from Canada, where there was a school of young painters doing splendid work in painting Canadian landscapes through sheer love of their country. He had recently been studying the influences that might affect artistic expression, and found that practically every great period of art coincided with a period of strife and war.

Mr. Frank Dobson, Mr. Claude Flight, and Mr. J. A. Slater also took part in the discussion. Mr. Flight said he thought he could see a tendency towards a great period of art in countries where ideas on Socialism, or the brotherhood of man, were held.

The Marlowe Memorial.

The Marlowe Memorial Committee is now in a position to complete the Marlowe Memorial at Canterbury. As designed originally by the late Mr. Onslow Ford, it was to include four statuettes of the leading characters in the four great plays of Marlowe, but only one — namely, Tamburlaine, represented by Sir Henry Irving—had been executed at his death. At the request of the committee last year Mr. C. L. Hartwell, R.A., added statuettes of Dr. Faustus, represented by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, and of Barabbas, the Jew of Malta, from the famous portrait of Edward Alleyn (probably in that part) at Dulwich. Mr. Hartwell has now been commissioned to execute a statuette of Mr. Hackett in the character of Edward II.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

At a general meeting of the R.I.B.A., held on Monday, March 19, the following members were elected:—

As Fellows.—Lt.-Col. J. S. Addenbrooke, E. P. Archer, Captain V. Bain, J. L. Denman, A. Gordon, G. H. Gray, T. W. Moore, W. Petch, S. Clough, A.R.C.A.(Arch.), Lond., A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., R.B.A., E. Ogden, T. J. Rushton.

As Associates.—A. G. Brodie, R. P. Cummings, E. M.-K. Ellerton, G. A. Goldstraw, H. Kendall, A. S. Macduff, A. K. Mills, Elisabeth W. Scott.

As Hon. Associates.—The Very Rev. William Foxley Norris, D.D.(Oxon); William Robert Davies, C.B.

As Hon. Corresponding Member.—Ivar Tengbom.

Following are notes from the minutes of the Council meeting held on March 5:—

The Annual Dinner.—A cordial vote of thanks was passed in favour of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn for their kindness in allowing the use of Lincoln's Inn Hall for the R.I.B.A. annual dinner on May 23.

Council for the Preservation of Rural England.—It was decided to renew the grant of £100 to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England for the year 1928.

New School of Architecture at Belfast.—On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, it was agreed to make a grant of £50 to the Library of the proposed new School of Architecture at Belfast.

The Fourth Annual Conference and Exhibition of Public Lighting Engineers.—An account of this Conference was received from Mr. J. L. Denman, A.R.I.B.A., the R.I.BA. delegate, together with reports of the proceedings. These have been placed in the library for the information of members, and the thanks of the Council have been conveyed to Mr. Denman.

Petrol Pumps.—Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., and Professor S. D. Adshead were appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on a committee set up by the C.P.R.E. to consider the question of the control of petrol pumps.

Dorchester House.—It was decided to ask the Literature Standing Committee to prepare a monograph of Dorchester House.

Architectural Competitions.—

(a) Competitions held in two stages.—The Competitions Committee have been asked to consider and report on the difficulties which often arise in dual competitions with a view to seeing if it is possible to frame rules for governing such competitions.

(b) R.I.B.A. Model Form of Conditions for Architectural Competitions.—The Council approved the recommendation of the Competitions Committee for the modification of Clause 8 of the Model Form of Conditions dealing with the ten per cent. limit of cost.

Ownership of Drawings.—The Council approved the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee that counsel's opinion should be obtained on certain points arising in connection with the ownership and copyright of drawings.

Studentship R.I.B.A. and Unprofessional Conduct.—On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, the Council have decided that students R.I.B.A. shall be brought within the scope of the regulations governing professional conduct to which corporate members are subject.

The Amendment of By-laws 66 and 85.—It was reported to the Council that the Privy Council had approved amendments to By-laws 66 and 85 by an Order dated February 3, 1928. The amendments relate to procedure governing the date of the annual general meeting and the payment of contributions to allied societies.

Election of Students.—The following Probationers were elected as Students:—

C. J. Bartlett (Special Exemption).
R. H. Brentnall (Special Exemption).
T. J. Dry (Intermediate Examination).
T. R. Gladwin (Intermediate Examination).
A. C. Johnston (Intermediate Examination).
W. J. E. Kerrison (Intermediate Examination).
H. J. Knowles (University of Liverpool).
I. Lebb (Intermediate Examination).
J. G. Mowbray (Intermediate Examination).
A. Pullen (Special Exemption).
E. E. Somake (University of London).
J. N. Summerson (University of London).
E. R. Toll (Intermediate Examination).
H. B. Van der Riet (Intermediate Examination).

Applications for Election as Licentiates under Section III (f) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925.—Two applications were approved.

Resignations.—The following resignations were accepted with regret:—

Percy K. Kipps, A.R.I.B.A.
Laurence Musket Yetts, A.R.I.B.A.
Harry Gordon, L.R.I.B.A.

Statutory Examinations.

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, or Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on May 2, 3 and 4, and on October 17, 18 and 19, 1928. The closing dates for receiving applications for admission to the examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., are April 11 and October 1 respectively. Full particulars of the examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.

The Institution Scholarships.

Owing to the increased expense which now attends the provision of a University training, especially at the older Universities, the Council of the Surveyors' Institution have decided to reduce the number of scholarships offered by the Institution, and to increase the emoluments attaching thereto. In future the value of each scholarship will be £130 annually, if held at Oxford or Cambridge, and £100 at any other University. The scholarships are tenable for three years, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Council.

Diamond Jubilee.

The Institution was founded on June 15, 1868, and it is proposed this year to make a special occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of its foundation, more particularly as the war prevented any celebration of its golden jubilee in 1918. The Annual Summer Meeting, usually held at a provincial centre, will take place in London, and will include an afternoon reception at Hampton Court by gracious consent of His Majesty; a banquet, by permission of the City Lands Committee, at the Guildhall, at which H.R.H. the Duke of York has graciously promised to be present; and a number of visits and excursions to places of interest in or near London, in addition to the transaction of official business.

Codification of Income Tax Law.

At the invitation of a Committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to examine and report upon the question of codifying the existing law relating to Income Tax, the Council have prepared a memorandum embodying a number of observations as to the manner or direction in which the Committee's task might be accomplished. The memorandum includes suggestions for bringing valuations of property under Schedule A into conformity with those made for rating purposes, by means of which it is anticipated that a substantial simplification of that schedule would be achieved.

DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHITECTS.

The President of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society, Mr. A. C. A. Norman, F.R.I.B.A., presided as chairman over the 32nd annual meeting of the Plymouth branch on Friday, March 23. The report and financial statement, as presented by Mr. B. Priestley Shires, were adopted. The report made mention of the fact that arrangements had been finally approved whereby the New-street area of Elizabethan Plymouth was to be preserved to the town, and in this connection thanks were expressed to Mr. A. S. Parker for the great interest he had shown in the matter. Mr. Norman was thanked for his services in the chair during the past two years, and Mr. W. A. Vercoe, A.R.I.B.A., was elected his successor. Other elections were as follows:—vice-chairman, Mr. H. Victor Brigg, A.M.I.C.E.; committee, Messrs. Cheverton, Fouracre, Parker, Bewes, Earle, and Harrison; honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. B. Priestley Shires; assistant honorary secretary, Mr. H. S. Haughton; honorary librarian, Mr. H. Watts; honorary auditor, Mr. H. A. Barron; chairman and honorary secretary of student sub-committee, Mr. C. W. Earle.

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The third of the series of lectures arranged by this Association was given at Wilbraham-place, S.W.1, on Thursday, March 22, by Mr. A. Casse, F.S.I., F.I.A.A., M.I.Struct.E., on "Some Examples of Mediæval Art in Building." The main theme of the lecturer was a plea for a national type of architecture, having a strong and sound union with the traditions of the past. The substantial side of the work put in by builders of mediæval times was emphasised, together with its dominant beauty, and this last point was illustrated by a selection of lantern slides, principally made from photographs taken by the lecturer. These pictures covered a period extending from the Palæolithic Age to the Renaissance. It was shown how in some instances the influence of the more modern style had resulted in a veneer of the ancient work, altering its whole character, and, apart from suffering by comparison, producing a deleterious effect. The outstanding feature of mediæval art was that everything remained in perfect proportion, and the lecturer urged this point for consideration in modern work, from which it was frequently absent.

LEEDS AND WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on March 21, members of this Society met to discuss the question as to whether Leeds had an architectural style of its own. After a lively discussion, the majority of members present decided that the city could not be said to have any individual style of architecture such as was possessed by Bath or Chester.

GLASGOW INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

At the annual meeting of the Glasgow Institute of Architects, held in their rooms in the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, Elmbank-crescent, Glasgow, Mr. Andrew Balfour, F.R.I.B.A., was elected president in place of the retiring president, Mr. James Kennedy Hunter, F.R.I.B.A. Thereafter the Council were elected for the ensuing year. The retiring president referred to the Architects' Registration Bill, which, owing to the new procedure in the House of Commons, had met an untimely fate so far as the present session of Parliament was concerned. The president indicated how unfortunate it was that this carefully prepared measure should have been thrown out in such circumstances that Parliament had been denied an opportunity to consider the provisions of the Bill. There was, he said, a very considerable demand for the Bill, and the opposition was of the smallest. The Bill was undoubtedly of considerable general interest, and was calculated to give to the public much-needed protection in building matters.

LEGAL SECTION

NOTES ON CURRENT CASES

Building Operations: Trespass.

A decision, of some importance to builders and contractors as well as to owners and occupiers of adjoining premises where building operations are being, or have been, carried on, has been given by the Court of Appeal in the case Konskier *v.* B. Goodman, Ltd. (1928, 1 K.B. 421).

In March, 1926, the plaintiff's father, who was then owner and occupier of 87, Houndsditch, had given the owners of the adjoining house, No. 84, licence to take down part of the chimney stack which formed a continuation of the party wall between the two houses at their expense, they undertaking to restore it at their expense and to make good any damage.

The defendants were builders and contractors who carried out the work, and the chimney stack had been pulled down and rebuilt by June, 1926, but a quantity of debris and rubbish which should have been cleared away was left lying upon the roof of No. 87. In July the plaintiff's father had let Nos. 87 and 88 to his son, and on September 1 a heavy storm occurred, and the water, which should have been carried off the roof down a 4 in. drain-pipe into a gully in the basement, flooded the basement of No. 87, owing to the rubbish on the roof having choked the gully and damaged the plaintiff's stock. The plaintiff brought the action against the defendants for negligence, and in the Court below recovered judgment on the ground that to leave the roof with this quantity of debris upon it was an act of continuing negligence, as there was a continuing duty towards the plaintiff, although at the time the acts of negligence were committed the plaintiff had no property in the house.

The defendants appealed to the Court of Appeal, and that Court held that, if the action was only based on negligence, the defendants ought to succeed, because at the time of the acts and omissions complained of the defendants owed no duty to the plaintiff, who at that time possessed no interest in the premises. This, however, did not dispose of the case, because on the facts of the case there was another cause of action, viz., trespass, and, if it was trespass to leave the rubbish on the roof, it was a continuing trespass, for which a new occupier entering upon the premises would have a cause of action (Hudson *v.* Nicholson, 5 M. and W. 445).

It was argued that as it was not a wrongful act to allow rubbish to fall on the roof, because the defendants had the licence of the then occupier to do work of which this would be the necessary consequence, the failure to remove the rubbish was merely non-feasance and not trespass; but the Court pointed out that the licence was a limited licence to do the work, and the defendants were bound to remove the rubbish when the work was finished, and they could not contend that the rubbish was lawfully there, as by allowing it to remain there they had rendered themselves substantially trespassers, and the trespass was a continuing trespass, and on this ground the judgment of the Court below could stand, but based not on negligence but trespass.

In the days before the Judicature Acts, when the pleadings were rigidly adhered to, a case started as one of negligence and so tried, as was found to have been the fact here, could not have been converted into one of trespass. Indeed, before trial the claim would have been demurred to and struck out as showing no cause of action, but nowadays amendments are usually allowed in the pleadings, the party requiring an amendment being put on terms to avoid hardship to the other side, or, as was held by the Court of Appeal in this case, as a plaintiff is not now bound to state the legal effect of the facts upon which he relies if those facts show a cause of action as to which only the same evidence could have been given in defence by the defendant, the judgment may be allowed to stand, although offered in support of a cause of action different in name. This should not, however, be followed as a precedent by pleaders, for very rarely are causes of action so similar that they can be so treated, and the case is so unusual we call special attention to the point.

Rent Restriction: Decontrol.

The case of Brooks *v.* Liffen, which we noted in our issue December 9, 1927, has been carried to the Court of Appeal, where the judgment of the Court below (1928, 1 K.B. 441) has been affirmed (*Weekly Notes*, March 3, 1928).

The contention raised in the case was a curious one. The defendant was the assignee of a lease granted in 1826 for 98 years at a rent of £5 per annum, which expired June 24, 1924. The rateable value of the house, of which the plaintiffs were the freeholders, was £38. At the expiration of that lease the defendant was offered and accepted a quarterly tenancy at £56 a year. In November, 1926, the plaintiffs had given the defendant notice to quit on March 25, 1927, but the defendant held over, claiming the protection of the Rent Acts. The plaintiff then took proceedings to recover possession, and contended that as on July 31, 1923, the date the Rent Act, 1923, came into force, the defendant was in possession of the whole house, and that, under section 12, subsection 7, of the Rent Act, 1920, the tenancy under which he was then holding, the rent being less than two-thirds of the rateable value, has to be ignored, the possession of the defendant was that of "landlord" under section 2, subsection (1), of the Rent Act, 1923, and therefore the house was decontrolled.

The case is not to be reported at length as heard in the Court of Appeal, and in the *Weekly Notes* no judgments are given, it merely being stated that the Court affirmed the decision of the Divisional Court, so we can only show the impossibility of the plaintiff's argument by a short quotation from the judgment of Mr. Justice Talbot in the Divisional Court: "The argument is that because a tenant under a long lease who has not sublet would be landlord if he did sublet" (this is an obvious reference to Finey *v.* Gougoltz (1926, 2 K.B. 322; *The Builder*, June 11, 1926)), "he is therefore deemed to be a landlord" in relation to the freeholder who is in fact his landlord, and he said that was an entire perversion of the subsection. In Gougoltz's case the defendant holding under a long lease at a rent less than two-thirds of the rateable value was held to be a landlord as regards a part of the premises which she had sub-let to a tenant after the Act of 1923 came into force, a very different proposition.

The object of section 12, subsection (7), of the Act of 1920 appears to have been to except tenancies from the operation of the Act where the rent is less than two-thirds of the rateable value, but in every other respect to apply the Act to the dwelling-house.

Form of Returns under the Rating and Valuation Act.

In the Fourth Series of Representations made by the Central Valuation Committee issued February 29 will be found a circular letter on the Form of Returns under the Rating and Valuation Act addressed by the Committee to the rating authorities with the concurrence of the Minister of Health. The Minister, however, in an answer to a question in the House of Commons on December 21, pointed out that he was not in a position to issue directions to the rating authorities, as the reasonableness of any question was a matter for their discretion, and the reasonable necessity of any question asked in the return could in the last resort only be authoritatively determined by the Courts. The same observation will apply to the advice now circulated by the Central Valuation Committee, but the rating authority has a direct interest in only asking questions that can be supported by the Courts, for as we showed in our note on the only case yet heard by the Courts, Grant *v.* Knaresborough Urban District Council (*The Builder*, January 17), if one question is held *ultra vires* it invalidates the whole form of return and the rating authority may be liable for the costs of a successful complainant.

The most important recommendation contained in the circular letter of the Committee appears to us that numbered (4), that there is no need in the generality of cases to ask for any particulars additional to those specified in the Rating and Valuation (Returns) Rules dated June 30, 1926. Those Rules purport to have statutory authority under section 58 of the Act, and although under those Rules a certain discretionary power to issue a form "substantially to the like effect" and to omit questions in certain circumstances is allowed, the only really safe course to adopt appears to be not to go outside the form there provided.

The Committee, however, do not go so far as to limit the authorities to this course. The sixth paragraph of their letter points out that if additional questions are asked it is essential to bear in mind that the purpose for which additional particulars can lawfully be required is the ascertainment of the annual letting value of the hereditament; that particulars relating exclusively to matters of fact (as distinguished from opinions as to, or estimates of, capital or annual value), and of fact which it is reasonable to believe are within the knowledge of the person interrogated (as distinguished from technical matters which necessarily involve paid advice) can only be asked.

Further, the Committee points out that information ought not to be required from the owner occupier or lessee which the authority may themselves be required to furnish, and they instance the particulars as to machinery brought within the Act under section 24. Further, they suggest that information should not be required on matters which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, can more conveniently be ascertained by inspection.

Lastly, the Committee refer to the fact that in many cases the rating authority have been able to obtain supplementary particulars on a voluntary basis, and they suggest that where there is doubt as to the legality of any contemplated question this procedure may possibly be adopted, in which case the supplementary question should not be included in the form, but sent in a document or letter wholly separate from the form with an intimation that the answers will assist the authority in carrying out their duty under the Act, the proper execution of which is in the interest of all ratepayers alike.

It is apparent, we think, from this circular letter, which recognises that it is impracticable to lay down hard and fast rules which can be applied without modification in every case, and that Parliament has entrusted the rating authorities with some discretion to be reasonably exercised, that the Committee agreed with the view we have expressed above that in nearly every case the safest course for the authority to adopt is to stick to the statutory form.

THE IRISH HOUSING PROBLEM.

For the past three years the housing council of the Civics Institute of Ireland has been considering the problem of the provision of working-class houses. From investigations and representations made to it from many directions, the council has been led to believe that adequate dealing with this urgent question would be greatly facilitated by the adoption of a continuous building programme. The following organisations, the Master Builders' Association, the Irish Labour Party and Trades Union Congress, the Dublin Workers' Council, the Dublin Building Trade Unions, the Irish Women Workers' Union, the Association of Municipal Authorities of Ireland, the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland, the Institution of Civil Engineers, and representatives of public utility societies were invited to send representatives to a conference convened by the council to consider the question.

The proposals appended were submitted to and generally approved by a further conference, and are in three parts:—

Part A deals with long-term loans, and is independent of the proposals contained in Parts B and C. The council is of opinion that Part A is an urgent necessity.

Part B deals with the finance for a continuous building scheme.

Part C deals with the organisation of a continuous building scheme.

The council notes that the Commission on Unemployment appointed by the Government approves the idea of such a programme, and trusts that its recommendations in this respect will be adopted. The Master Builders' Association has expressed no view on these proposals on the ground that many of the questions dealt with will in all probability come up for discussion at a conference convened as the outcome of the report of the Unemployment Commission.

Part A emphasises the primary necessity for housing under any scheme whatever is the extension of facilities for long-term loans to local authorities and public utility societies. It is proposed that the scale of loans sanctioned by the British Government for housing schemes, viz., land 80 years, building 60 years, sewers 30 years, and roads 20 years, shall be adopted by the Saorstat.

Regarding Part B the council feels that it is of the first importance that there should be a definitely laid down programme of building. Only when the requirements in labour and materials are known and assured is it possible for materials to be organised cheaply and on a large scale and for labour to give of its best uninfluenced by the continued dread of unemployment. If the subsidy system should be undertaken by the Saorstat, it should be insisted—(1) that the local authority maintains an agreed minimum programme; (2) that the prices in each authority's area are maintained at a reasonable level relative to the country as a whole, taking local considerations into account. These points should be ascertained by a review every three years from the passing of the Act.

Regarding Part C, the organisation for a continuous housing programme, the following suggestions are among those submitted:—

The present sub-Department of the Ministry for Local Government and Public Health should be transformed and widened in scope so as to raise its status and authority. *A National Housing Board* should take its place. This Board would exercise all the powers of the existing Department, but additional powers should be placed in its hands. Its duty would be to stimulate and co-ordinate the work of house building generally, particularly houses for the working classes under the continuous housing scheme. It should also have authority over town planning in so far as this affects housing, more especially in controlling the planning design and density per acre of new houses, the provision of adequate open spaces in and near urban areas, and the width and direction of new streets working in association with any town-planning authority that may be set up.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *March* 30.

Chadwick Trustee Public Lectures. Mr. R. E. Stradling on "Balbus Built a Wall." At 9, Conduit-street, W.1. 8.15 p.m.

Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. Mr. W. M. Baird on "Rise and Progress of Quantities, and a Plea for a British Empire Mode of Measurement." 7 p.m.

Institution of Welding Engineers. Mr. W. Steele on "Bronze Welding." 7.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, *March* 31.

London Society. Visit to Custom House, E.C. 3. 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, *April* 2.

Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. J. Murray Easton on "Health and Recreation Centres." 8 p.m.

Surveyors' Institution. Mr. C. Dampier-Whetham on "Agricultural Depression: its causes and possible cures." 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, *April* 3.

Institution of Electrical Engineers. Messrs. Lamb and Chittenden on "Higher Steam Pressures and their Application to the Steam Turbine." Royal Technical College, Glasgow. 7.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 4.

Institution of Electrical Engineers. Mr. D. S. Munro on "Modern Electric Wiring, particularly as applied to Small Houses." At Cleveland Technical Institute, Middlesbrough. 7 p.m.

Royal Archæological Institute. Mr. R. A. Pelham on "Fourteenth-century MS. Map of Britain and its Influence on Sixteenth-century Cartography." 5 p.m.

Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. Demonstration by Mr. J. G. Clark on Gas Testing and other appliances. The Gas Light & Coke Co., Watson House, Nine Elms, S.W. 8. 5.30 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers. Discussion on "Disposal of Sewage of Country Houses and Hamlets." 6 p.m.

MONDAY-SATURDAY, *April* 2-14.

University of London (*Easter Vacation*). Mr. Martin Shaw Briggs on "Architecture of Rome (Ancient, Early Christian and Mediæval, Renaissance and Baroque).

FRIDAY-MONDAY, *April* 6-9.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. Southern District Meeting. At Guernsey.

THE TOWER OF LONDON

SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., lecturing at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, outlined the history of the Tower of London and the part it has played in national life. There are evidences, he said, that a Celtic fort, a Roman fortress, and a Saxon stronghold successively occupied the site on which William the Conqueror began the building of the Norman keep. Thus Celt, Roman, Saxon, and Norman all agreed as to the strong strategic value of this position on Thames-side, where the castle of the Conqueror rose four-square and sheer from the rising ground, to control the river traffic, to oppose any hostile fleet, and also to overawe the citizens of his newly-acquired capital. Here, too, the old Roman city wall, which pre-dated the Norman castle by some 800 years, ran down to the river, and the thrifty Norman builders used this wall on the east as part of the castle fortifications. The Tower was not one, but many towers, forming an irregular pentagon of the concentric type with two surrounding walls, the outer of which was built by Henry III., and a moat. The old Tower had served many purposes. It had been a fortress, palace, and prison; it had housed the royal mint, State records, ancient armour, and Crown jewels.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC.

SPEECH NIGHT

THE annual speech night and exhibition of work of the Department of Architecture, Surveying and Building of the Northern Polytechnic was held on Thursday, March 22. There was an attendance of approximately 1,000, and examples of the work of each section of the department were on exhibition. The proceedings were opened by the chairman, Mr. R. L. Roberts, M.A., chairman of the governing body of the Polytechnic, who was supported by Messrs. A. Abbott, Ernest E. Anderson, H. Blackman, A. E. Briscoe, Ernest J. Brown, Hugh Davies, W. R. Davies, F. E. Drury, A. B. Falkner, P. J. Fay, A. Fry, Godfrey Giles, R. F. Gilling, John Hamlin, Adrian Haskins, Everard J. Haynes, Bertram Hellyer, H. T. Holmes, George Hicks, Ernest Lesser, Edwin Lott, J. H. Macdonald, G. A. Ridley, Howard Robertson, W. J. Rudderham, H. D. Searles-Wood, J. C. Smail, C. M. Smeaton, P. J. Spencer, S. Stranks, A. H. Telling, and Major R. I. Tasker.

The Chairman, in his address, referred to the work of the department and its importance to the building industry. He also stated that Mr. Bennett, the head of the department, had tendered his resignation owing to the very great increase in his private practice, and in these circumstances the governors had, with great reluctance, accepted his resignation. This was, therefore, probably the last function of this nature that Mr. Bennett would attend as actual head of the school.

Mr. T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., in a brief speech, drew attention to the continued growth of the department, and quoted the actual figures showing the students who had enrolled during the past sessions. After referring to the excellent work of the staff, the speaker exhorted students to practise continuity in their studies and thus fit themselves efficiently to carry out their work. In a few remarks to parents, Mr. Bennett stated that whilst encouragement assisted in the work of the school, many students had been spoiled by ill-advised adulation.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, P.C., First Commissioner of Works, after referring to the importance with which the Government regarded the architectural profession and the building industry, complimented the students upon the high standard of work carried out in the school, and then proceeded to distribute approximately 120 prizes, diplomas and certificates gained by students in external and internal examinations.

Mr. Arthur J. Davis, F.R.I.B.A., gave an address to the students of architecture, illustrating his remarks by lantern slides of some of the drawings produced in the architectural school. This was followed by an address to students of building by Mr. F. W. Loasby, who remarked upon the very fine work that had been executed in the various workshops. Mr. Loasby personally awarded three additional prizes for specified pieces of craftwork.

A vote of thanks to the speakers was moved by Mr. H. V. Lanchester, V.-P.R.I.B.A., and seconded by Dr. R. S. Clay, the principal of the Polytechnic. The vote was supported by Mr. George Hicks, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, and Mr. Fredk. R. Hiorns, F.R.I.B.A., the external examiner of the School of Architecture.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Sir Lulham Pound, Bart., vice-chairman of the governing body of the Polytechnic, terminated the proceedings.

Kingston County Hall.

Surrey County Council, acting in conjunction with the Standing Joint Committee of the county, has agreed upon an extension of the County Hall at Kingston at an estimated cost of £103,500. Mr. E. Vincent Harris, of St. James's-square, has been appointed architect for the new building.

INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS' ANNUAL DINNER

The annual dinner of the Institute of Builders was held on Tuesday last at Carpenters' Hall, E.C., Mr. S. Guy Sapcote (president of the Institute) being in the chair.

Among those present were Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Sir Frederick Rice, M.P., Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Furse, Col. F. N. Falkner, Major R. J. Holliday, Major B. P. Greenwood, Major A. D. S. Rice, Major F. A. Wallis, Major M. Ayrton, Capt. A. J. Aldous, Capt. W. T. Creswell, Sheriffs H. E. Davenport and F. D. Green, and Messrs. H. T. Holloway, Alex. T. Scott, G. Mowlem Burt, Humphry Deane, W. R. Davies, R. A. Costain, R. E. Stradling, A. H. Adamson, Percy Thomas, I. J. Chorley, F. Thorne, W. T. Plume, W. W. Dove, T. H. Pratt, E. J. Strange, P. D. Innes, Ralph S. Pearson, W. F. Wallis, Victor Wilkins, C. H. Bedells, F. G. Hodges, F. Adams Smith, C. W. Latter, Ralph L. Mason, F. L. Dove, C. H. Pashler, B. C. Aldous, G. J. Aldous, R. Angell, J. H. Barns, G. M. Burt, A. B. H. Colls, R. R. Costain, W. P. Costain, F. T. Dear, G. L. Elkington, A. B. Falkner, P. F. Gleed, H. A. Haase, A. W. Hall, S. H. Hamp, H. Hoad, F. G. Hodges, H. H. Holliday, R. J. Holliday, H. T. Holloway, H. Lidbetter, F. W. Loasby, I. MacAlister, L. Mansfield, W. Moffat, P. J. Spencer, E. J. Strange, P. J. Westwood, A. G. White, V. Wilkins, and many others.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, Sir Frederick Rice, M.P., proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Corporation of the City of London, observing that there was no probability of any of the guilds connected with the building trade becoming extinct so long as the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Corporation maintained their present interest in them.

Mr. Sheriff H. E. Davenport responded.

Mr. R. L. Roberts, M.A., proposing the toast of "The Science Services of the Building Industry," said it was frequently stated that the building industry as a whole adopted a rather lukewarm attitude towards technical education, and a diminishing number of builders still questioned its value and that of scientific research; but no such indictment could be brought against the Institute of Builders. It had nothing to do with the commercial side of the building business, had always taken the keenest interest in technical education—whether that of the manager and future master builder or that of the craftsman—and had always been willing to co-operate with public educational authorities in making technical education as efficient as possible. Building education was still in its infancy, but it would be a necessity for the builder of the future to undergo the same kind of training as an engineer or member of any other great profession. He was glad to know that the point of view of that Institute was getting more and more recognised by educational authorities, especially in connection with the syllabuses that had been formulated. In regard to these there were grave educational difficulties, and between the syllabuses and the advanced building courses there were certain gaps; some of these were desirable and necessary, but there were others that should be removed by some system of national building certificates, and it was cause for rejoicing that there was some prospect of these national building certificates coming into being. It was the business of the Institute, in co-operation with the educational authorities, to bring those certificates into being. The Institute welcomed the advent of the Building Research Station. Astonishing work could be and was being done in the laboratory that could be done nowhere else, and the fact that the need for this scientific research was recognised in the industry was being proved by the increasing number of builders who sought the assistance of the Research Station in the technical difficulties they met. That institution was now highly organised; one of its objects was to find out how traditional materials and methods would react under modern conditions. Its information bureau gathered the results of experiments and tests from all over the world, and the Institute of Builders helped to finance and to broadcast those results among its members.

Mr. W. R. Davies, C.B., responding to the toast, said he had been supplied with some statistics showing how much building education there now was in England and Wales. Taking evening classes there were 934 classes and 19,000 students in building construction, 435 classes and 8,000 students in building methods, 267 classes and 4,700 students in building science and materials, 788 classes with 14,000 students in carpentry and joinery, and 628 classes with nearly 12,000 students in plumbing and sanitation. In brickwork there were 87 classes with about 15,000 students. Plasterers had 44 classes with 600 students, and builders' quantities, book-keeping and estimating had 160 classes with about 2,500 students. The education of building employers, managers, and so on, was a side of the work which the important building schools in our large towns were really thinking very earnestly about. Fresh steps had been recently taken by the Association of Technical Institutions and the Association of Principals, who, like the Institute of Builders, felt there was something still to be done in the way of building up a system. Amongst the things they proposed to do was to have an exchange of views with the Institute of Builders. These discussions would also deal with financial and management questions in the school training of young men, and it was to be hoped they would prove fruitful. He hoped there would be published by the Board of Education before very long a report on the development of part-time day education. Under this scheme young building employees were released in their employers' time to go and get instruction. This sort of thing was going on in Manchester, Liverpool, Leicester, Leeds, Cardiff, Swansea, Blackpool and Huddersfield. In London there were very special conditions affecting the recruiting of the building industry, but there were also provincial towns that could only be described as rather backward in comparison with those that he had mentioned.

Dr. R. E. Stradling, who also responded to the toast, said he wished to thank the Institute for the very fine assistance that it had given in connection with the Building Science Laboratory. This was a far bigger thing than was perhaps realised. If they read the abstracts issued by that Laboratory, about 75 per cent. of them would appear to have very little connection with the practical side of building; so that the encouragement given by the Institute was all the greater, because it announced to the industry generally that the members of the Institute had some belief in the future of science in building. Reference had been made to technical education as it was understood in England to-day, but something higher was wanted for the industry, namely, education of the University type.

Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., proposed "The Institute of Builders," and said the Institute was one of those societies that went on doing work of great value to the community, but were more or less content to blush unseen. It had begun its labours nearly one hundred years ago, and had continued them with most excellent success. The object, as originally stated, was "The promotion of excellency in construction and honourable conduct in business." That was a magnificent sentiment. A second object of the Institute was the education of the young builder; it endeavoured to do for him what the R.I.B.A. sought to do for the budding architect. In this country we had a tradition of sound building. Whereas in America it was said that no building was expected to last more than forty-five years. Here even the Crown did not attack its tenants under eighty years. Architects and builders had recently been trying to arrive at some new form of building agreement; he would call their attention to the existence of a third party, namely, the man who paid for the building.

The President, responding, said if they were to attain their object of raising the practice and status of the industry to their proper levels, they would need the appreciation of an informed public as to what was meant by good building, and the live interest of that numerous body responsible for building in this country. In recent years money values had changed and land values had risen, especially in cities where leases were now falling in. In other words, in the interests of the building public and of the industries of this country, there was an increasing need for the utmost speed and for the greatest economy in construction. This thought led him directly to the kernel of the Institute's educational policy, which was the development in the building industry of a science which might be kept constantly up to date. A considered educational policy needed for its success some assurance of industrial stability: those who experienced or could review the diminishing control, but not the diminishing responsibility of the builder, would appreciate the difficulty in formulating and providing educational courses to meet the needs of those who were to follow. There was a natural process in every industry breaking it down into its component parts, and another natural process building up large comprehensive organisations; and if these processes were artificially stimulated, the difficulty of educational bodies was increased. The educational difficulty created might result in educational failure, and we might look forward to a time when the love of good craftsmanship and good building would be undeveloped, and important building work be undertaken by men who were merely financially interested. The commercial aspect of the builder's business was the one which impressed the public mind, but, especially within the membership of the Institute, there were many builders whose first consideration was the desire to be identified with the production of good building. It was pleasant to be able to say that on the educational side of its work the Institute was getting more in touch with other authorities, and that its co-operation was welcomed. Its examinations were each year appealing to a wider circle of students, and at the moment represented the only national standard by which building education attainments could be tested. Another matter was that they were glad to be identified with the Council for the Preservation of Rural England in its endeavour to preserve the amenities of our countryside.

The toast, that of "Our Guests," was proposed by Mr. H. T. Holloway.

Lieut.-General Sir William Furse, K.C.B., responding, said that as Director of the Imperial Institute he was really grateful not only to the Institute of Builders but to others, also, who were kind enough to send members and representatives to help them on such committees as that now dealing with timbers.

Housing and Town-Planning Conferences.

The National Housing and Town-Planning Council has arranged to hold, as in previous years, a series of Regional Conferences of Local Authorities in different parts of England and Wales. The centres to be visited this year are London, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham, Bath, Brighton, Exeter, Peterborough, Conway and Cardiff. The agenda for the conferences embraces many important subjects, including the administration of the Housing Acts, the problem of the slum, the rural housing problem, and town and regional planning problems, etc. Full particulars may be obtained on application at 41, Russell-square, London, W.C.1.

LEGAL QUESTIONS WE HAVE BEEN ASKED

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law, L.R.I.B.A., Associate (late Fellow) Surveyors' Institution, etc.

XII.—TRESPASS.—WHAT LEGAL RIGHTS ENABLE AN INDIVIDUAL TO ENTER ON THE PROPERTY OF ANOTHER—*(Continued.)*

It is trespass to meddle wrongfully with or remove or appropriate the property of another; and from the previous article it will have been seen that no one has a right to enter on or injure the property of another, except to abate a nuisance or prevent the spread of fire, or to save his own life or that of another, or to exercise any other legal rights.

So, if a burglar drops into a coal-hole, on premises which he is about to burgle, he cannot recover from the owner or occupier of the premises for injuries he has sustained, because at the time of the injury he was a trespasser. Similarly, if A proceeds on to B's premises in order to lop the branches of B's trees, which overhang his own premises, and is injured in so doing by some obstruction on B's premises, neither can he recover for the injury from B. On the other hand, he may be sued by B for trespass, and that without B being called upon to prove any special damage to his premises.

Obstruction to a Highway.

If, however, the branches of B's trees overhang a public highway and thereby form an obstruction, and A, in passing along that way, is injured, A has a right of action against B, if he can prove the obstruction is a public nuisance; and has, in fact, inflicted special damage upon him. But A has no right to remove the obstruction himself, for a private individual is not entitled at any time to abate a public nuisance.

But it would appear that in order to maintain an action against the owner or occupier of premises abutting on a public highway, and from which premises a nuisance originates, it must be proved that he himself was aware of and had neglected to abate the nuisance. In Noble *v.* Harrison (1926), 2 K.B., 332, there was a branch of a tree growing on the defendant's estate, and it overhung the highway; owing to a defect which was latent, and could not have been discovered by any reasonably careful inspection, the branch fell and damaged a vehicle which was passing along the highway and belonged to the plaintiff. It was held that the defendant was not liable, either in nuisance or on the principle of absolute liability, for "allowing what was dangerous to escape from his land"; inasmuch as he had not created the danger and had no knowledge, actual or implied, of its existence.

The rule laid down in Fletcher *v.* Rylands (1886), L.R., 1 Exch., 265, is that anyone who brings dangerous property on to his land is bound "to keep it in at his peril"; he is not liable if it escapes under the Act of God (as, for instance, in a great storm), or of a stranger, or where Statutory authority authorises the act producing the peril or nuisance.

Obstruction to a Private Right of Way.

The position, however, is different in relation to a private right of way appertaining to one person, or a number of persons having a mutual or common interest in it, either for the purpose of these persons passing generally, or for the purpose of passing to and from a particular tenement of which such person or persons may be possessed. Such a private right of way is an easement, and any obstruction or disturbance of it which deprives, or tends to deprive the possessors of the lawful enjoyment of it, or causes injury to anyone of them rightly using the right of way, is a nuisance; and one which may be maintained against the person responsible for the nuisance, on the sufferer showing special damage, and he is entitled also to remove the obstruction himself.

If the branches of B's trees overhang A's premises, it is a nuisance which A can abate summarily (and without giving notice to B) by lopping the branches wherever they do, in fact, overhang, and even though the trees have overhung for over twenty years. But A has no *property* in the branches when cut off, any more than he has in fruit which falls on to his land. In both these instances, it is his duty to notify B, requiring him to remove the lopped branches or the fruit which has fallen on his land, and to state that if they are not removed within a given time they will be sold to defray expenses, etc.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Building and Loan Association. By Robert Riegel, Ph.D., Professor of Insurance and Statistics, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, and J. Russell Doubman, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Merchandising, University of Pennsylvania. (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman & Hall. 1927.) 15s. net.

Whilst we in this country are concerned with building societies and methods of assisting persons to own their houses by systems of loans, it may be interesting to see the methods adopted in other countries, and in the preface to the volume before us we are informed that the building and loan associations with which it deals are a form of organisation which operates in every State in the United States and controls assets of five and a half billion dollars. From the diversity of forms these organisations take and the difference of the practice and laws of the different States, it is impossible, in the space of a short notice, to give any concrete idea of any one system; but this volume contains a comprehensive account of all the various organisations, with numerous precedents and diagrams, and appears to form a complete guide to the whole subject. We turn to the statistical tables to see what part these organisations play in the United States, and there we find that there are 12,402 such societies, with a membership of 9,886,997 (the figures given are for 1925), with the capital above stated, and that the number of failures has been very small during the past six years, 1920-1925, 26 being the highest in any one of those years and two the lowest, whilst the losses to the stockholders in the same period give the following ratio to the assets, the highest being .000090 and the lowest .000032. Those interested in this subject will find in this volume a businesslike account of these building associations, from which possibly suggestive ideas may be derived.

Laxton and Lockwood's Builders' Price Book for 1928. Published by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 186, Strand, W.C.2.

This book, which we have looked upon for many years as a standard work, has been carefully revised and brought up to date, so far as prices ruled at the end of last year. It is carefully and well indexed for easy reference for the information contained in the 528 pages dealing with price of labour, and labour and materials, for estimating purposes, with many examples of how this information is arrived at. This book is essential to surveyors, builders, and builders' estimators. At the end of the book there is a list of proprietary articles and trade names of 345 pages. With this book there is issued a supplement, "The London Building Acts, 1894-1926," by Mr. T. J. Kelly, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS' ANNUAL DINNER

The annual dinner of the Institution of Structural Engineers was held on Monday evening at the Park Lane Hotel. The president, Mr. H. J. Deane, B.Eng., M.Inst.C.E., was in the chair, and supporting him was the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., Chancellor of Queen's University. The guests included Sir Lynden Macassey, K.B.E.; the Rev. H. Costley-White, D.D.; Lt.-Col J. Mitchell Moncrieff, C.B.E.; Captain Valentine Williams, M.C.; Messrs. E. F. Trench, C.B.E., Henry Tanner, Ian MacAlister, M.A., E. A. Stone, Harley Heckford, J. T. Saunders, H. Greville Montgomery, A. P. F. Chapman, W. T. Plume, Professor S. D. Adshead, and Captain M. G. Kiddy, the Secretary of the Institution.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, the Rev. H. Costley-White, proposing the toast of "Our Country and Empire," said the schools of England were only too glad to be able to produce young men who could be moulded into the future engineers of the country. What they required were boys who were capable of assimilating new ideas, who could draw inferences, and who could deal with their fellow-men not only in the individual but in the mass.

The Marquess of Londonderry, replying, said that there was little in everyday life that did not hinge on the ingenuity of structural engineers. The toast, however, was "Our Country and Empire," and he would say that we were at the parting of the ways. We must go forward as an Imperial united body, or else sink back and take our place among the smaller nations of the world. There was no doubt that we desired to continue our responsibilities and work for the benefit of mankind, establishing the British Empire as the great monument we believed it to be for carrying Christianity and civilisation to the uttermost corners of the earth. The whole basis of our Empire rested upon the arts and capacity of the structural engineer. The world was linked up by railways and submarine cables connecting the various parts of the Empire with the Mother Country. It would therefore be seen what a great part was played by the structural engineers in the world.

Lt.-Col. J. Mitchell Moncrieff gave the toast of "The Guests," which was responded to by Sir Lynden Macassey and Captain Valentine Williams.

Mr. E. F. Trench then gave the toast of "The Institution of Structural Engineers and its President," saying that the Institution of Civil Engineers regarded the Institution of Structural Engineers as its child. He was proud to see that the Structural Engineers were doing such useful work in the world. Their papers and the reports of their meetings were read all over the world. They had the good fortune to have a president of wide engineering experience, whose versatility was admitted and whose work would remain to us as a monument of skill.

The President, replying, said they looked upon the Institution of Civil Engineers as their mother. In the long years since the inception of that body it had been the mother of 30 or 40 children, but if not the oldest, the Institution of Structural Engineers was at least one of the heftiest. Next year they hoped to celebrate their coming-of-age. They had now 3,300 members. One of the Institution's most valuable works was the preparation of a little booklet for the purpose of distribution to schools. These told simply how boys who wished to take up structural engineering should set about it.

New Promenade at Liverpool.

The Liverpool City Council has approved the scheme, costing £100,000, for the reclamation of a portion of the Mersey, and the construction of a promenade at Otterspool, at the south end of the city.

WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

New Bills.

Major Kindersley has presented a Bill to amend certain provisions in Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, relating to improvement and reconstruction schemes.

The new Bill which Col. Windsor-Clive has introduced in regard to bridges and their approaches has been framed with a view to meeting the requirements of modern traffic where the bridge structures are not under the control of the public authority.

Foreign Granite.

Sir A. Holbrook asked the Minister of Transport whether he was aware that during the past four years 956,420 tons of road-stone and 653,545 tons of setts and kerbing-stone had been imported into this country, mainly from Belgium and Norway; that the sum of £2,772,678 had gone abroad in payment of these goods, while at the same time there were British quarries equipped with the latest machinery and capable of supplying all possible demands; that over 2,000 men were at present unemployed in the British road-stone industry; and whether he would make it a condition of payments out of the Road Fund that stone from British quarries should be used exclusively.

Colonel Ashley said that the figures quoted represented with substantial accuracy the amount and value of broken granite imported from foreign countries during the past four years, but he was not in a position to state how high a proportion of it was actually used as road-stone, nor was he aware of the number of men at present unemployed in the British road-stone industry as distinguished from the "stone quarrying and mining" group. As showing, however, the relative importance of the figures of imported broken granite, which his hon. friend estimated at nearly 1,000,000 tons in four years, it should be observed that the total tonnage of road-stone conveyed over the railways in Great Britain during the past four years amounted to upwards of 47,000,000 tons. To this must be added materials conveyed by other means of transport. With regard to the suggestion that the exclusive use of British materials should be made a condition of grant from the Road Fund, he would point out that only a portion of the work of highway authorities came under his review. Although the use of British materials was made a condition of grants towards works expedited for the relief of unemployment, he was not prepared to apply this condition to the whole of the work of highway authorities throughout the country. But circulars had been issued urging upon local authorities the desirability of using British materials and plant.

Rural Housing.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Brig.-Gen. Clifton-Brown that the numbers of houses completed by rural district councils in England and Wales up to March 1 last were 92,532 under the Housing Act, 1923, and 24,525 under the Housing Act, 1924. The number of houses not exceeding £26 rateable value erected in rural districts without subsidy during the period from April 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, the latest date for which figures were available, was 76,387.

Government Offices.

Mr. Briant asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, if the temporary buildings used as Government offices in Whitehall and the Embankment were erected on property belonging to the State; if not, what rent was paid, and to whom, for the use of the ground occupied; and how long it was estimated the tenancy would be required.

Sir V. Henderson said that the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. The sites on which those buildings stood were vested in the Commissioners of Crown Lands, to whom rentals totalling £2,800 per annum were paid. It was not possible to forecast the date when those temporary buildings could be dispensed with.

Slum Clearances.

Sir W. Sugden asked the Minister of Health what steps he was taking to assist slum clearance by alterations to Section 46 of the Housing Act, 1925; if the improvement scheme in Leeds, held up for two years by that section, was under his consideration as to its results; and what steps he proposed to take as to other schemes in the country disadvantageously affected also by the same section.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the whole subject of slum improvement was receiving his personal consideration, but he was not yet in a position to state when it would be possible to bring in legislation. The report made following the inquiry into the Leeds scheme had been considered and his decision would be communicated at an early date.

Scottish Housing.

Major Elliot informed Sir A. Sprot that up to December 31, 1927, the latest date for which information was available, applications had been received by local authorities in Scotland for assistance in respect of the improvement or reconstruction of 385 houses; applications had been approved in respect of 281 houses; and grants amounting to a total of £25,763 10s. 10d. had been promised. At the same date work had been completed on 62 houses, and grants amounting to £4,380 13s. 8d. had been paid, while in respect of 156 houses, work was in progress.

Unemployed Building Operatives.

Mr. Betterton informed Mr. T. Williams that the numbers and percentages of insured persons classified as belonging to the building trade recorded as unemployed in Great Britain at February 20, 1928, were as follows:—

Occupations.	Numbers. Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Percentages. Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
Carpenters	14,139	437	14,576	11 3	0.3	11.6
Bricklayers	7,102	298	7,400	10.0	0.4	10.4
Masons	2,531	234	2,765	11.0	1.0	12.0
Slaters	444	24	468	7.8	0.4	8.2
Plasterers	3,738	132	3,870	18 2	0.7	18.9
Painters	22,440	507	22,947	20.8	0.5	21.3
Plumbers	2,597	122	2,719	8.1	0.4	8.5
Labourers to above...	36,722	1,153	37,875	14.8	0.4	15.2
All other occupations	25,533	840	26,373	16.0	0.5	16.5
Totals ...	115,246	3,747	118,993	14.5	0.5	15.0

Survey of London.

The London County Council's monumental Survey of the Metropolis has been enriched by the publication, through Messrs. B. T. Batsford, of a new volume dealing with the Parish of Chelsea. This volume, the eleventh in the series, is the fourth and final instalment relating to this parish. It contains a full historical account of the Royal Hospital, followed by a detailed description of its architectural features, the whole illustrated by photographs of exterior and interior views and details; besides measured drawings and sketches. A limited number of copies are on sale to the public at £2 2s.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Lime-wash.

Sir,—We have an extensive area of outside decoration which is treated with a lime-wash composition including lime, tallow, and copperas. We have occasion to put our own staff on to this work at times, and apparently we do not seem to have the correct composition. Would a reader be kind enough to help me in the matter and give me the formula and the best method of make-up? The buildings are faced with a plain smooth finish stucco and are in an exposed position, thus free from smoke and similar impurities.

T. A. W. Carlisle.

Crushing Strength of Granite.

[Reply to "Test," March 23.]

Sir,—The most reliable data can be obtained direct from the quarries concerned.

Correspondent.

Sir,—Mitchell's "Building Construction" gives the following crushing strengths of granite:—

	Tons per sq. ft.
Cornish Grey	955.9
Aberdeen Corennie (Pink) ...	1318.3
Aberdeen Peterhead (Red) ...	1207.7
Aberdeen Rubislaw	1098.8

Anton.

[Information on this subject has been forwarded to our correspondent "Test" by post.]

Foundations.

[Reply to "Doubtful," March 23.]

Sir,—The advantages of carrying out the practice described are more apparent than real. Actually I do not suppose it makes very much difference, except that it involves unnecessary trouble. In strict theory, it is, on the contrary, quite unsound. Soil becomes increasingly consolidated the deeper it is, so that if the foundations are sloped towards the centre, the centre of the wall rests on a firmer bottom than the quoins, and there is therefore a tendency for the settlement that may occur to be just at the points where one does not want it, viz., at the quoins, and if these settle, the wall naturally opens outwards, instead of forcing towards the centre.

Certain.

Cement for Re-fixing Tiles.

[Reply to "Crescentia," March 23.]

Sir,—I should say that the new form of aerated cement applied with a brush to the back of the tiles would answer the purpose very well. I have not seen it tried for this particular purpose, but have been much struck with its adhesive qualities and with its filling-in properties. It is well worth trying in any case.

Experiment.

Adzing.

Sir,—I should be glad to know where I can get oakwork adzed in the best manner in the neighbourhood of London. Most craftsmen to-day overdo the effect of adzing and make it far too deliberate, whereas it should be worked to as near a perfect surface as the tool will allow. This is what I am anxious to get.

Restorer.

Cleaning Monument.

Sir,—I have to clean up and renovate a grey monument. What is the best material to use for this purpose?

Ross.

THE BUILDING TRADE

EVERYDAY SCIENCE FOR ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS—XII

By A. M. Giles, B.Sc., A.I.Struct.E., A.M.I.E.E.
Diagrams and Illustrati ons by M. R. Dumville.

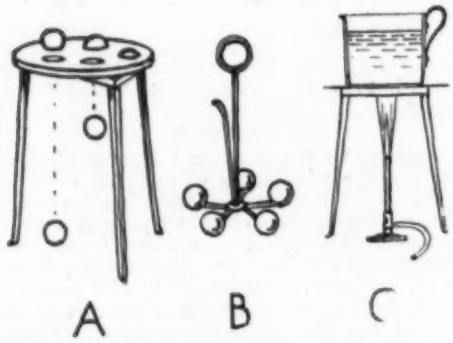
Heat Capacity.

The amount of water that a kettle, or a pail, or a cistern will hold is spoken of as its capacity, *e.g.*, a kettle may hold 2 pints of water, then its capacity is 2 pints; similarly the capacity of a cistern may be 200 gallons, and we have no difficulty in understanding what is meant. When, however, we come to discuss heat capacity, it is not quite so simple, since, at present, we have not defined the unit with which to measure "amount of heat."

We can speak of a body of material as being of so many pounds, or hundredweights, or tons, or even grammes, or kilogrammes, and it follows that the amount of heat a substance will hold evidently, in the first place, depends upon its mass. Two pounds of material will hold more than one pound at the same temperature. It can also be argued quite easily that 2 lb. of material at 100 deg. F. will possess more heat than 2 lb. at 50 deg. F.

So far, then, the heat capacity of a body, or an amount of material, depends upon its

FIG. 41.



mass and its temperature. We have shown previously that heat capacity is not the same thing as temperature, though it does depend upon temperature. Another factor which determines the heat capacity of a body is the kind of material of which it is made, *e.g.*, when a piece of iron and a piece of lead are of the same weight and temperature, the heat capacity of the iron is greater than that of the lead.

All the above statements can be verified experimentally by simple methods, which will be suggested, and, in one or two cases, described. Having stated the conditions upon which the heat capacity of a material depends, our next task is to define the unit by which it can be measured. Units of length, area, volume, and mass are easily understood, but for the measurement of heat capacity we have to use an arbitrary unit, *i.e.*, one that has been agreed upon by leading scientists and accepted for general use. Unfortunately, this statement has to be qualified to some extent, for there is more than one unit, and scientists, engineers, heating engineers, gas engineers still stick to their own particular unit.

The one that we shall understand best, and with which we shall probably become more familiar, is called the British Thermal Unit. Abbreviated, it is written B.Th.U., and it may be suggested here that it would make matters much easier if these letters were always used instead of, as is sometimes done, B.T.U. These latter letters stand for Board of Trade Unit, which is an electrical unit, and something totally different from B.Th.U., the British Thermal Unit.

British Thermal Unit.

The amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water through 1 deg. F., or the amount of heat given up by 1 lb of water cooling through 1 deg. F., is the British Thermal Unit of heat. In this definition, water is chosen as the material, since it is easy to get at, easy to handle, and, what is more important, it has a very high heat capacity. The heat capacity of all other substances is compared with that of water. Each substance has its own heat capacity, which is called its "specific heat." A very satisfactory definition of specific heat is as follows:—It is the ratio of the amount of heat required to raise unit mass of a substance through one degree of temperature to the amount of heat required to raise unit mass of water through one degree of temperature. This is analogous to "Specific gravity."

Calorie.

The calorie is another unit of heat capacity. It is based upon the metric system, and is used mainly by scientists. We ought to know what it is, although it may not be necessary for us to use it very much.

A calorie is the amount of heat required to raise 1 gramme of water through 1 deg. C.

To raise 10 grammes of water through 100 deg. C. would require 1,000 calories.

The calorie is a very small unit of heat capacity. The B.Th.U. is equal to 252 calories.

Since we have defined specific heat, it is now very easy to find the heat capacity of the mass of any substance, provided we know its specific heat. For example, the specific heat of iron is 0.112. This means that to raise 1 gm. of iron through 1 deg. C. would require 0.112 calorie, or, if we use the B.Th.U., since it requires 1 B.Th.U. to raise 1 lb. of water through 1 deg. F., it would require 0.112 B.Th.U. to raise 1 lb. of iron through 1 deg. F.

Suppose we wish to find out what heat will be absorbed by a cwt. of iron piping when its temperature is raised from 32 deg. F. to 212 deg. F., *i.e.*, from the freezing point of water to its boiling point, then :—

To raise 1 lb. of iron 1 deg. F. requires 0.112 B.Th.U.

To raise 112 lb. of iron 1 deg. F. will require 0.112×112 B.Th.U.

Therefore to raise 112 lb. of iron 180 deg. F. will require $0.112 \times 112 \times 180$ B.Th.U. = 2260 B.Th.U. (approx.).

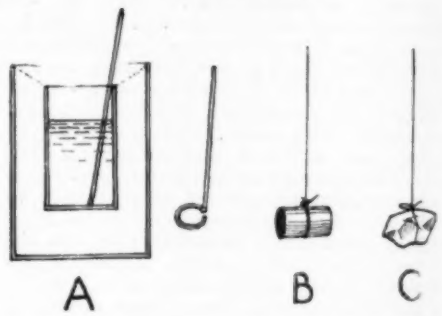
Thus we see that, if boiling water be passed along iron piping weighing 1 cwt. and originally at 32 deg. F., 2260 units of heat will be taken from the water. This would appear to be an important point in the transference of heat. Now though much of the foregoing work may to some seem a bit stodgy, it is hoped that it will be persevered with since the heat capacity of such materials as bricks, stones, concrete, mortar, and metals is very important. Let us now describe a couple of experiments dealing with heat capacity or specific heat.

Experiments.

1. The experiment illustrated in Fig. 41, although giving only very roughly the comparative heat capacity of five different metals, is one that is well known. Five little metal balls of the same size are placed at the ends of the prongs of the holder *B*. They are then carefully placed in the water in the jug at *C*. The water is then boiled, and after a few minutes the holder with the balls is taken out of the water and held just above a cake of wax supported on a stand at *A*. Then by squeezing the projecting piece on the stem of the holder, the balls are simultaneously released so that they rest on the cake of wax. Now follows the interesting part of the experiment, viz. : in what order the balls will melt their way through the wax. It should be evident that the metal which has the greatest heat capacity will melt through first, and the others follow in order of their heat capacities.

2. By this experiment, illustrated in Fig. 42, it is possible to find the heat capacity of a substance much more accurately than in the previous one. Fig. 42A is a diagrammatic representation of a calorimeter. It consists of two cylindrical cans, one much smaller than the other. The larger one

FIG. 42.



forms a jacket or cover to the smaller one which is the calorimeter proper. This latter is suspended by threads so as to leave an air space between it and the cover. Water is then placed in the calorimeter with a thermometer in it to tell its temperature. The small bent wire, by the side of the calorimeter is used as a stirrer. The two pieces of material whose heat capacities are to be found are shown at *B* and *C*. They can be lowered by the threads attached to them into a jug fitted up like that shown at Fig. 41C. Their temperature can then be raised to the boiling point of water. Each in its turn can be lowered into the calorimeter which contains water at a known temperature. It should then be stirred around until the water and the material are at the same temperature.

The calculation, which is a fairly simple one, depends upon the principle that the heat lost by the material in cooling from 212 deg. F. to the common temperature is equal to the heat gained by the water and the calorimeter in having their temperature raised to the common temperature.

It has been suggested that occasions may arise upon which it is useful to be able to calculate the actual heat capacity of a given quantity of material per degree Fahrenheit or Centigrade. This is really quite straightforward for it is only necessary to multiply the specific heat of the material (found in any book of tables) by the number of pounds of the material. For example, suppose we wish to know the heat capacity of a lump of lead weighing 100 lb., we first look up the specific heat of lead, which we find to be 0.032. Multiply this by 100 (the mass of the lead in lb.), when we get 3.2 B.Th.U. The heat capacity of the lump of lead per deg. F. is then 3.2 B.Th.U

The heat capacity per deg. F. or C. of a given quantity of material is also known as its "water equivalent." It has been explained that the heat capacity of water per lb. per deg. F. is one B.Th.U., so that there is certainly a decided advantage in knowing or finding out the water equivalent of any quantity of material. It is found in exactly the same way as the heat capacity per deg. F. or C.; *e.g.*, the water equivalent of the

lump of lead mentioned above is 3.2 lb. of water, therefore if we wish to raise its temperature through 100 deg. F. we shall require 320 B.Th.U.

We are now in a position to realise the importance of the high specific heat of water. Though it takes a longer time and more heat to raise a quantity of water to a certain temperature than it does any other material, there is compensation in the fact that it will have more heat to give up on cooling, and it will take a longer time. Water, therefore, is a very useful substance for transferring heat from the boiler house to the various parts of a building.

Therm.

While dealing with this part of the subject we may, as a matter of interest, say a word or two about "therms." The "therm," by some people used to be, and is still very often, the name given to the B.Th.U., just as calorie is the name given to the metric unit of heat. It is, however, now much more familiar to us as that for which gas companies make us pay. They tell us about the calorific value of their gas, and say that each 1,000 cu. ft. of gas when completely burnt will supply so many therms. In this case the therm is a large heat unit, for it is equal to 100,000 B.Th.U.

BRIXTON SCHOOL OF BUILDING

There was a large attendance of students and visitors at the School of Building, Ferndale-road, Brixton, on Friday evening last, when Sir Robert Blair, LL.D., M.A., distributed the medals, prizes and certificates for the session 1926-27. Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., chairman of the Advisory Sub-Committee, presided. Among those present were Professor Beresford Pite and Messrs. T. P. Bennett, Hugh Davies, Everard J. Haynes, Ernest J. Brown, H. Hall (president of the Association of Teachers' and Technical Institutions). J. C. Smail (Assistant Education Officer, L.C.C.), T. H. Roberts Wray (Master of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers), E. Frank Jackson (Master of the Painters-Stainers' Company), R. Harry Stanger (vice-president, Institution of Structural Engineers), Major J. Petrie (past-president, Institution of Structural Engineers), and many others.

Sir Robert Blair, in an address to the students, emphasised the necessity for hard work. Michelangelo, when producing his great work on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, Rome, lay on his back working day after day for four and a half years. Referring to the new indentures which had been recently agreed upon between employers and employed, the speaker commended the coming together of industry and education. Under the new arrangement apprentices would attend the school for six hours a week in their masters' time, and this would result in the cutting down of the period of apprenticeship by from two to three years. The boy he admired most was the one who studied in the evenings in his own time. It was better, he thought, that a boy, after leaving his elementary school, should come to a school such as the Brixton School of Building than that he should have an extension of study in either an elementary or a secondary school.

Mr. F. E. Drury, the principal of the school, in the course of his report, having made sympathetic reference to the late Principal Sage and to the success of his work, as well as that of Mr. Everett, said the school provided day and evening education in all the main work of building and in the principles and practice of allied professions and vocations. The day school consisted of three distinct groups of students—viz., those included in (*a*) the junior school; (*b*) the senior school; and (*c*) the part-time apprentices' courses. The junior school continued to be successful, the number of students enrolled in that department being 267. Students who completed the courses (which extended over three years) were duly placed in occupations for which they had been trained, in many cases through the requests of employers for the recommendation of suitable boys.

In the Senior School 32 full-time and three part-time students were admitted. This course extended over two years, and was provided for youths who had passed through a secondary school course and intended to enter the administrative and technical branches of the building industry or similar work in allied professions. It was their desire to make considerable developments in the direction of (a) an extension of the course by one year, and (b) the provision of instruction in subjects related specially to the sphere of management in the building industry.

With regard to part-time apprentices' courses, numbers of students had been granted by sympathetic employers one day's leave per week to attend classes. There was room for great development in day apprentice training, and they hoped that this would be secured by the new indentures which had recently been agreed upon between employers and employed, and which called for attendance of apprentices at day classes during the first year of their apprenticeship and at evening classes during the remainder of the period. These proposals had been welcomed by the Education Authority, which was prepared to provide the necessary facilities. Having referred to the playing fields which had been provided for the use of the day schools at Raynes Park, where they hoped to combine work with exercise by conducting some of the school classes in the pavilion and in the open fields, the speaker came to the consideration of the evening school, in which department last session, he said, enrolments increased to 1,200 students, the highest number enrolled in one session. Part-time evening education was provided to a very advanced stage in construction, surveying, geometry and most of the building crafts; in architecture, structural work, reinforced concrete and building administration. But there were yet many phases of building work in which educational development was required to meet the changing needs of industry, and so long as these occurred they would not reach a condition of stability in the relations of education to building and architecture. Therein lay their incentive to progress. The speaker then referred to the fact that Mr. E. Berry Webber, whom he congratulated on winning the recent Peterborough competition, was at one time a student of the school. Finally the speaker commented upon the success which the school had won at boxing, Gordon Cole (first-year student) having secured the Schoolboy Boxing Championship of Great Britain.

Mr. J. C. Smail proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Robert Blair, and announced with regret that Mr. T. P. Bennett would shortly relinquish his association with the Northern Polytechnic.

Mr. T. P. Bennett, seconding the motion, said the important thing for the student to do was to choose the right job, and if he did this he might expect to achieve a fair measure of success in life.

Mr. Hugh Davies proposed, Mr. Falkner seconded and Mr. Ernest J. Brown supported a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was enthusiastically accorded.

The Chairman having briefly replied, the meeting then terminated, and visitors devoted the remainder of the evening to an interesting Exhibition of Work, Session 1926-27, that had been got together for the occasion.

Whalley Abbey.

The Cistercian Abbey at Whalley, now the property of the Manchester diocese, is to be acquired by Blackburn, whose Diocesan Board of Finance have undertaken to raise the purchase price—£18,000.

THE RATING AND VALUATION BILL

The Rating and Valuation Bill recently read a third time in the House of Commons is not entirely confined to making provision for London, which at present stands outside the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, which in the Bill is termed "the principal Act."

Rating of Machinery.

The first clause is absolutely confined to London, as it extends the provisions of the principal Act contained in section 24 as to rating of machinery to London, in this respect bringing London into line with the rest of the country; and by subclause (2) it is to operate in the supplemental lists which are to come into operation on April 6, 1929, that being the date when the principal Act will come into operation in this respect.

Alteration in Deductions from Gross Value.

Clause 2 in subclauses (1) and (2) affects London only, but subclauses (3) and (4) are of general application outside the Metropolis. The last valuation in London was made in 1926, and the next falls due to be made in 1931. When the valuation of 1926 was made it was perceived that the increased rents allowed under the Rent Acts, and also the increased cost of insurance and repairs, with the deductions allowed from gross value under the Metropolis (Valuation) Act, 1869, would result in an increase of rateable value disproportionate to that in other kinds of property unless legislation were passed, and therefore a temporary measure, the Valuation (Metropolis) Amendment Act, 1925, was passed for the purposes only of the 1926 valuation to adjust the deductions. The object of the first two subclauses of clause 2 of the present Bill is to supply a scale of deductions which shall apply at the next quinquennial valuation to be made in 1931.

The Minister of Health stated in the House of Commons that it was generally agreed that the scale of deductions allowed by the Metropolis Act, 1925, was too high, and he said that the desirable course would be to apply the scale of deductions which now apply in the rest of the country under the principal Act, but that this had proved impossible, for if the scales provided under the latter Act were applied in the Metropolis, the result would be that the rateable value of property would be much increased, for the scale of deductions under the principal Act was lower than that at present existing in London, and he gave some examples. For instance, a house of gross value of £40 in London would, if the scale in the principal Act were applied, have its rateable value increased by £5; a house of £60 gross by £8; and a house of £80 gross by £9.

The effect of these two first subclauses is to provide a scale for London more closely resembling the scale of the principal Act, which, however, is to operate only for the making of the valuation lists which come into force April 6, 1931, and the revision and alteration of those lists, but not for the purposes of any subsequent valuation lists.

It is important, however, to observe that in subclauses (3) and (4) of clause 2 an amendment is effected in the principal Act which now applies in the country apart from London. The deductions to be allowed from gross value of the two first classes of hereditaments in the Second Schedule, Part I, has been altered. These are houses and buildings without land other than gardens (1) where the gross value does not exceed £10, and (2) the same class of hereditaments where the gross value exceeds £10 but does not exceed £20. In the Act the deduction in respect of the first class is 40 per cent. of the gross value, and in respect of the second class, £4 or an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the gross value, whichever is the greater.

In the Bill the first class is raised to £15 gross value, and the deduction is to be 40 per cent. of the gross value. The second class includes those houses where the gross value exceeds £15 but does not exceed £20, and the deduction is to be £6, together with an

amount equal to 30 per cent. of the amount by which the gross value exceeds £15. This alteration is to come into operation for the purposes of the first new valuation lists now being made under the principal Act, and for the revision and amendment of the same, but not for any subsequent valuation lists, and is therefore temporary; but subclause (4) provides that if the first new valuation lists have been finally approved before the passing of this Bill they shall be amended when the Bill comes into force as an Act.

Allowances to Owners Collecting Rates.

Subsection 3 introduces another amendment into the principal Act.

Under section 11, subsection (1), in the case of a class of hereditaments where the rent becomes payable or is collected at less than quarterly intervals, or the rateable value does not exceed £15, the rating authority may by resolution rate the owners instead of the occupiers, and an allowance equal to 10 per cent. of the amount payable is allowed to the owners for rate collection. Before the passing of the principal Act a higher allowance had been allowed, and as the result of the decision in the House of Lords in Nicholson *v.* Jackson (1921; *Weekly Notes*, 257; *The Builder*, August 5, 1921) only the actual amount paid in rates, deducting such allowances, was allowed to be added to the rent by the landlord. With the reduction in the allowance introduced in the principal Act there may be a considerable increase in rent to the tenants under the Rent Acts, as more rates would remain to be carried on to their rent, and to mitigate this the fixed percentage of 10 per cent. has been relaxed, giving the rating authority power by resolution to allow a greater percentage, not exceeding 15 per cent.

Power to Minister to State a Case on Doubtful Points of Law.

Clause 4, in order to attain uniformity or equality in valuation, gives the Minister of Health, on the representation of the Central Valuation Committee that a substantial question of law has arisen in relation to the valuation of hereditaments or any class of hereditaments for the purposes of rating, and that unless the question is authoritatively determined, want of uniformity or inequality of valuation may result, power to submit the question to the High Court for its opinion. The Central Valuation Committee may appear as parties to the hearing of any such case for the purpose of supporting any contention with respect to the question at issue, and may, if they think fit so to do, contribute such amount as they think proper towards the costs of any persons appearing at the hearing for the purpose of supporting the contrary contention.

This clause may require further consideration. Sir Kingsley Wood stated at the second reading of the Bill that neither the ratepayer nor an authority was to be put to any expense, and it is not clear where the costs are to come from. When an important matter of principle is raised, the ratepayers may have a direct interest and require representation. Subclause (1) says that the Court "shall hear such parties as it thinks proper," but there is nothing in the clause to show how parties appearing can receive beforehand any assurance as to their costs. The clause appears to mark a new departure, as before most tribunals costs follow the event, and this in itself is a check upon the appearance of parties, for the fear of being cast in costs prevents the presentation of unsubstantial points. On the other hand, parties feeling compelled to defend what they deem a matter of principle which, once decided, will bind all authorities, should, if compelled to appear before such a tribunal, be in a position beforehand to know how they will stand as to costs.

Minor Amendments.

Clause 5 contains a few minor amendments of the Act mainly directed to dispense with the service of unnecessary notices, and it was described by the Minister as an "Economy Clause."

CERTIFIED CARPENTERS' ANNUAL DINNER

The annual dinner of the Incorporated British Institute of Certified Carpenters was held on Saturday evening last in the Hall of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters. Mr. F. Adams Smith, F.R.I.B.A. (Master of the Carpenters' Company) presided.

The toast of the King having been duly honoured, Mr. G. D. Minn, proposing "The British Institute of Certified Carpenters," said the Institute had now seven hundred members. Before anyone could become a member he must produce a medal or certificate granted by the Carpenters' Company. Those members should put their hearts and minds into their work and endeavour to leave some small spark of art device for others to enjoy. Many of them would like to know more of their craft, and they should borrow and read the books which the Carpenters' Company had in its library, and would be very willing to lend them.

Mr. W. T. Sweett, who responded to the toast, said, looking into the future, the members of the Institute felt there were services that by diligence and attention to their craft they would be able to render to certain professional bodies, when these realised how carefully and closely the members of the Institute had studied their craft. They would like to feel on future occasions that exhibitions and displays of the craft would not be complete without the Institute sending some representative to governing committees to help in performing the duties which those committees carried out. They could have helped with the Empire timber display. They hoped they would be able to exercise a certain influence and be looked upon as the people who were fully acquainted not only with the handicraft of woodwork, but also with that which unfortunately we all had to submit to, the commercialisation of woodcraft.

Mr. George Ayres, proposing "The Worshipful Company of Carpenters," said that if there had been no Carpenters' Company there would have been no Institute of Certified Carpenters, because the beginning of the Institute was due to the examinations which the Carpenters' Company held. It was founded by some of those who had taken the Carpenters' Company's examinations under Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Fletcher had become its first President. They had always had, and he hoped would always have as their President a Past-Master of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters. Of the many things they had to thank the Carpenters' Company for, they appreciated most of all its hospitality in that Hall once a year; for then they felt they were linking themselves up with the six hundred years of the Carpenters' Company's past.

Mr. Percy Preston, who responded to the toast, said that the Institute would always be welcome to come to the Hall and enjoy the Company's hospitality. Many of those present had passed through the Company's school and derived benefit from the instruction they received there. It was to be hoped that school and similar ones founded by other City Companies would continue to flourish. On one occasion recently when he had been there 135 young men, after a hard day in the workshop, were studying to improve their craft. The Company was proud of its instructors, and hoped the school would continue to be carried on in such a way as to be a benefit to the whole of the craft.

Mr. J. Robert Back, proposing "The Health of the Chairman," said he would like to put in a word for the craftsmen when the Empire Timber Committee was making its selection, for on some of the timbers he had seen the craftsmen would lose their moral and physical characters in endeavouring to work them and "bring them up."

The Chairman, responding, said at the Company's school all branches of the building trade were taught. There was no other Institute in London like it in being, carried on by a City Company out of that Company's funds. The Carpenters' Company were doing valuable technical work, and had been so doing for many years. Reference had been made to the Empire Exhibition of Timbers, and as a member of the Advisory Committee of that Exhibition he had put before its Secretary six weeks ago a proposal that there should be some notice taken of the Institute in Great Titchfield Street. The Secretary had since sent the Institute a number of pamphlets describing the various timbers. Everybody should go and see the exhibition. Some of the woods had a beautiful texture. One could get away from the ordinary oak and mahogany, and get new timbers the grain and finish of which were remarkably fine.

The toast of "Our Guests and the Ladies" was proposed by Mr. H. E. Gibbs and responded to by Miss Preston.

An excellent concert was provided by members of the Institute and their friends.

THE RENT ACTS: DECONTROL & RECONTROL

One of the questions that has given rise to the most litigation under the Rent Acts during the past year or two has arisen in connection with the decontrol of houses under section 2, subs. (1) of the Act of 1923.

In the latest case on the subject, Lloyd *v.* Cook (*Times*, March 22) in which a somewhat new point appears to have been raised which, put shortly, was as follows:—If part of premises within the Rent Acts have become decontrolled by the "landlord" coming into possession, will a fresh letting of part of those premises again bring the portion so sublet within the Rent Acts?

From the abbreviated report at present available the facts appear to have been that a Mrs. Cook, who was the holder of a 99 years lease of premises (but it is not stated when this lease was acquired nor what was the rent) had at some time (also not stated) sublet three rooms on the third floor to a Mr. Churchman, who had vacated them on August 12, 1926. On August 28, Mrs. Cook again sublet two out of these three rooms to the plaintiff, in this case retaining the third for the use of her son. The plaintiff had applied to the County Court for an apportionment of the standard rent in respect of the two rooms let to him and the Registrar had made an apportionment, but the County Court Judge had set it aside on the ground that the dwelling-house constituted of these three rooms had become decontrolled. The plaintiff appealed to a Divisional Court, and it was held that although the three rooms were decontrolled by coming into the possession of the defendant, when the two rooms were again sublet to the plaintiff a new dwelling-house was brought into existence, and to that tenancy the Rent Acts applied. But leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal was granted, and the result of that appeal will be awaited with interest, for the case appears to raise a point of considerable importance. The Divisional Court appears to have held that the defendant in this case was a "landlord" in the sense that possession by her would decontrol that part of the premises, but that although that portion of the premises was decontrolled, the subsequent letting of a portion of this decontrolled "dwelling-house" created a new tenancy within the Rent Acts, and the importance of the decision lies in the fact that if this is the case, apparently a landlord who has obtained possession of a whole house, if he subsequently lets off portions, will bring those portions again within the ambit of the Rent Acts. In our Legal Section for October 3 last we reviewed the cases on decontrol, and showed the extreme difficulty in reconciling the decisions the one with the other.

When the Act of 1923 was passed it was assumed that the intention of the Legislature was by a gradual process to free houses from Rent Restriction, but if that was the intention the legislation has been expressed in such cryptic terms that its operation has become limited. Having regard to a possible appeal we refrain from discussing the decision in Lloyd *v.* Cook in any detail, and have merely endeavoured to state the facts.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons.	Brick-layers	Car-penters Joiners.	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Accrington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Alfreton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Alnwick	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Altrincham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Ashington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Aylesbury	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Aylsham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Banbury	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Barnsley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Barnstaple	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Barry	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Basingstoke	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Bath	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Bedford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Berwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bexhill	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Bishop Auckland	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Blackburn	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Blackpool	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Bolton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Bournemouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Bradford	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Braintree	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bridlington	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Brighton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Bristol	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Bromsgrove	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bromyard	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Bungay	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Burnley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Burton-on-Trent	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Bury	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Buxton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Cambridge	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Cardiff	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Carlisle	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Chatham	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Chelmsford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Chesterfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Chorley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Cirencester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Clacton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Colchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Coventry	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Cranbrook	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Crewe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Cromer	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Darlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Deal	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Denbigh	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Derby	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Devizes	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Dewsbury	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Doncaster	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Dorchester	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Dorking	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Dovercourt	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Driffield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Droitwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Dudley	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Durham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Eastbourne	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Ely	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Exeter	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Exmouth	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Fakenham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Felixstowe	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Glossop	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Goole	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Gosport	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grantham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Great Yarmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Grimsby	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Guildford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Halifax	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Harpenden	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Harrogate	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Hartlepools	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Harwich	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hastings	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Hatfield	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Hednesford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Hereford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/4½	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Hertford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Hitchin	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Hoddesdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Holt	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Huddersfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Hull	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Hunstanton	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Huntingdon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Isle of Wight	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Ipswich	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Keighley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
King's Lynn	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lancaster	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Leeds	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Leicester	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Lichfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Lincoln	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Littlehampton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Llanelly	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
12-15 m. radius	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½
Loughborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Lowestoft	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Luton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Malvern	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Manchester	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Mansfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Margate	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Market Harb'rough	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Matlock	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Melton Constable	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Merthyr Tydfil	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Middlesbrough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Newark	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Newbury	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
New Forest	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newport, Mon	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Nottingham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Nuneaton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/7½	1/2½
Oxford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Paignton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Peterborough	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6½	1/6	1/1½
Plymouth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/6½	1/2½
Pontypridd	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Portsmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Preston	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Ramsgate	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Reading	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Redcar	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Redditch	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Reigate	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Retford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Ripon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Rochdale	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Rochester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Rugby	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Saffron Walden	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
St. Albans	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
St. Helens	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Saxmundham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Scarborough	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Sheffield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Shrewsbury	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Sittingbourne	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Southport	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
South Shields	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stevenage	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Stockport	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stourbridge	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stourport	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stowmarket	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stroud	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/0½
Sunderland	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Swaffham	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Swansea	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Swindon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/4½	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Taunton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Thetford	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Torquay	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Totnes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Trowbridge	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Tunbridge Wells	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Uttoxeter	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Wakefield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Walsall	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wallsend	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Warminster	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Warrington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
West Bromwich	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Weymouth	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Whitby	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wigan	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Winchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Windsor	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Wolverhampton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Woodbridge	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Worcester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Worksop	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Worthing	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wrexham	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Wymondham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
York	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½

For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 555.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in, the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Owing to the Easter Holidays, next week we publish on April 5. The latest day for receiving building and construction news is Tuesday morning, April 3.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

APRIL 2.

Aylsham.—Cottages.—Burgh 2, Corpusty 8, Marsham 6, Hindolvestone 12, Hautbois Magna 8, for R.D.C. E. R. Larner, surveyor, 24, King's-rd., East Dereham. Dep. 10s.

Carlisle.—Painting.—External of following properties:—120 houses at Blackwell; 80 houses at Bower-st., 50 bungalows at Peel-st., for T.C. P Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City E. and S.

Carlisle.—Reslating.—Stripping and reslating, etc., of roof to boys' shed at Children's Home (Brackenber Lodge), Shap, Westmorland, for T.C. John Gorton, clerk.

Deptford.—Block of dwellings on the Hughes Fields estate (Watergate-st. area), Deptford, for the L.C.C. Architect to the Council, the County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. £2.

Dublin.—Repairing.—Of timbers, as necessary, and slating, with asbestos slates, roofs at Crooksling Sanatorium, for C.B. City Architect, Lord Edward-st.

East Retford.—Houses.—26 non-parlour on Hallcroft Nursing Estate, for T.C. R. E. Wilson, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Egerton Park, Bexhill.—Concert Hall.—Erection of, for the T.C. G. Ball, B.S., Town Hall, Bexhill. Dep. £1 1s.

Guildford.—Electric wiring.—Of 80 flats and 24 houses, in Aldershot-rd., for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

Guildford.—Houses.—8, at the Oval, Guildford-pk. estate, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

Heanor.—Houses.—12 parlour type in pairs and 12 non-parlour in blocks of four, at Stainsby-av., for U.D.C. R. Archer, Housing Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Heywood.—Houses.—12, in Albert-st., for Corporation. J. B. Nuttall, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Kingston.—Houses.—120 non-parlour, on Cambridge-rd. estate, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Pudsey.—Baths.—Swimming baths, for T.C. B. H. Noble, B.S. Dep. £4.

Salford.—Alterations.—Garage and other structural alterations at Eccles New-rd. Institution, for B.G. W. Telford Gunson & Son, architects, 10, Marsden-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

Shanklin.—Conveniences.—At Rylstone Pleasure-grounds, for U.D.C. E. and S.

Shoreditch.—Iron Escape Staircases.—Erection of two at the Annexe at St. Leonard's Hospital, for the Guardians, Parish of St. Leonard. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament-mansions, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £3.

Swansea.—Electric Lighting.—Installations at (a) new elementary school at Llansamlet, for E.C.; and (b) new branch public library at Llansamlet, for Public Libraries Committee. Borough Architect, 3, Prospect-place. Dep. £2 2s.

APRIL 3.

Abingdon.—Houses.—Erection of 36 in two types, for the Abingdon B.C. J. G. T. West & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., "The Knowl," Abingdon.

Belfast.—Painting.—At Whitehouse dispensary, for B.G. R. H. Wilson, clerk.

Glasgow.—Improvements.—Various trades for 12 months, for T.C. I. G. Ewan, manager, 20, Trongate, C.1.

Hebburn.—Extensions.—To the existing Council offices in Argyle-st., for U.D.C. H. Paterson, S.

***London.**—Fencing.—Approximately 85 yds. of 6 ft. cleft or sawn oak pale fencing, and seven gates, at Surbiton. Chief E., Metro. Water Bd., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1 (Room 156).

South Lambeth.—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, for the Commissioners H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Surbiton.—Fencing.—850 yds. of 6-in. cleft or sawn oak pale fencing and 7 gates at Balaclava and Fleece-rds., for M.W.B. Chief Engineer, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.

APRIL 4.

Belfast.—Heating.—Of Fane-st., public elementary school by low pressure hot water system, for C.B. Education architect, Victoria-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Cardiff.—Alterations.—Proposed alterations and extensions to Williamstown branch, for Penygraig Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. W. T. Springall, L.R.I.B.A., Architect's Department, C.W.S. Limited, St. Mary-st., Cardiff. Dep. £2 2s.

Doncaster.—Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium adioining Tickhill-rd., Doncaster, for the Corporation. Adshead, Topham & Adshead, architects, 14, St. Ann's-sq., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

Glamorgan.—Painting.—(1) Ewenny River bridge, near Bridgend; (2) culvert at Ewenny, near Bridgend; (3) Brynna bridge over Ewenny Fach, near Pencoed; (4) Rheola bridge over Rheola Brook, near Resolven; (5) bridge over Colliery Tramway near Ferry Tinplate Works, Briton Ferry, for C.C. T. Mansel Franklen, clerk.

Rathmines and Rathgar.—Plastering.—Cement plastering and dashing of walls at Greenmount Oil Works, Harold's Cross and Saint Phillips, Milltown, for U.D.C. S.

South Shields.—Additions.—Also alterations to Westoe Police Station, Ada-st., for Weights and Measures Department. Mr. S. G. Stanton, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

APRIL 5.

Cavan.—Building.—For (1) reconstruction of court house at Bailieborough, (2) erection of court house at Ballyjamesduff, and (3) alterations and repairs at Cavan Court House, for C.C. P. Reilly, Council Secretary.

Chelmsford.—Fencing.—Also gates to playing field, Boarded Barns estate, for T.C. T.C.

City of York.—Houses.—12 in Hope-st., for T.C. F. W. Spurr, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

Mitcham.—Alterations.—To laundry and disinfecting station at Isolation Hospital, Beddington Corner, for Wandle Valley Joint Hospital Board. Chart, Son & Reading, Union Bank Chambers, Croydon. Dep. £5.

Newport (I. of W.).—Alterations.—Also installation of central heating and electric lighting at County Hall, for Isle of Wight C.C. S. R. Cocks, C.S., 4, St. Thomas's-st., Ryde, I.W.

APRIL 6.

Wortley.—Painting.—Various properties, for R.D.C. Mr. F. Thurlby, S.

APRIL 7.

Glasgow.—Works.—Jobbing works and materials required for one year, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

Kidderminster.—Restoration of Stonework.—At Town Hall and Municipal Buildings, for the Corporation. J. Hawcroft, B.E. and S., Town Hall.

***Lincs.**—Police Station and Police Quarters.—At Stamford, for Standing Joint Committee. C. B. Metcalfe, County Offices, Sleaford.

Wenlock.—Houses.—Four blocks of four non-parlour type houses on Park-lane site, Madeley, for T.C. George Riley and Son, architects, Central-chambers, Wellington, Salop.

APRIL 9.

Carmarthen.—Improvements.—Removal of existing fencing and flooring of existing cattle standings and laying down of new flooring, erection of new fencing, dial weighbridge and sale rings at Cattle Market, for C.B. G. L. Ovens, B.E. and S. Dep. £1.

Horsforth.—Houses.—Caretaker's house and conveniences at Public Library, Mechanics' Institute, for U.D.C. Jas. E. Aldersley, architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Oldham.—Demolition.—Of property, 458, Manchester-rd., Hollinwood, and 15, George-st., for C.B.B.E. and S.

APRIL 10.

***Barnes.**—Wall.—Construction of a proposed concrete retaining and boundary wall, on north side of their depot, for U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Bournemouth.—Public Baths.—Erection of, on the Northwood estate, for the County Borough. T.C. Dep. £2 2s.

Glasgow.—Jobbing Work.—For Housing Department. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

Whalley.—Hostel.—Nurses' hostel, at Calderstones Institution, for Lancashire Asylums Board. G. Etherton, Clerk of the Asylums Board. Dep. £1 1s.

APRIL 11.

Barnes. — Telephone Exchange. — At Barnes, S.W., for the Commissioners H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Bournemouth.—Pavilion.—Extension of tennis pavilion, Seafield Pleasure-grounds, Southbourne, for C.B. F. P. Dolamore, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

Hornsey.—Electricity Sub-station.—In steel and brickwork, at Priory-rd., for Hornsey B.C. W. H. Adams, B.E. and S., Town Hall, Highgate, N.6.

Larne.—Conversion.—Of workhouse buildings into district hospital, for B.G. Jas. A. Hanna, architect and civil engineer, 29, Wellington-place, Belfast. Dep. £2 2s.

London.—Heating.—Accelerated low-pressure hot water heating at Fulham Telephone Exchange, S.W., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Manchester.—School. In Beaver-rd., Didsbury, for E.C. P. M. Heath, Town Clerk. Dep. £2 2s.

Manchester.—Alterations.—To child welfare centre, 26, Clayton-st., Clayton, for T.C. City Architect.

APRIL 12.

Caernarvon.—Alterations.—Also improving structure of Caernarvon National Schools. Llewelyn Lloyd Jones, architect and surveyor, Lloyds Bank-chambers.

Chippenham.—Houses.—20 at Corsham, and 10 at Box, also sewage disposal works in connection therewith, for R.D.C. Parker Pearson & Ross Hooper, architects and engineers, Dallas-chambers. Dep. £5 5s.

Coventry.—Conveniences.—Combined public conveniences and electric light sub-station, on a site situate on Foleshill-rd., for T.C. E. H. Ford, City E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Edlington.—School.—New middle school for 500 scholars, and a new elementary school for 500 scholars, together with caretaker's house, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield

Ingleton.—School.—To accommodate 410 children, with special subjects room, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Leith.—Pointing, etc.—Wall at St. Ninians U.F. Church, Commercial-st. B. Cromarty, 14, Hawthorn Bank-terrace.

Nottingham.—Employment Exchange.—At Basford, for the Commissioners H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Richmond.—Repairs.—Certain painting work and repairs to buildings on ground of Athletic Association, Ltd. E. J. Partridge, F.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Bank-chambers.

APRIL 13.

Brighton.—House.—Engine house, workshops, etc., at Waterworks pumping station, Patcham, near Brighton, for C.B. A. B. Cathcart, Waterworks Engineer, 12, Bond-st. Dep. £5.

Glamorgan.—Telephone Exchange.—At Mumbles, for the Commissioners H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

APRIL 14.

Abergavenny.—Houses.—24, off Park-rd., for T.C. W. H. Hopwood, T.C.

London.—Alterations.—For (1) laying new maple floor and incidental works in connection therewith; (2) installation of an electric lift; (3) alterations to doorway of receiving ward; (4) partitioning of bedroom; (5) other works, including painting, pointing, cleansing, repairs generally, at St. Marylebone Hospital, Rackham-st., for St. Marylebone B.G. F. W. Shenton, F.R.I.B.A., 27, Fitzroy-st., W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Sule Skerry.—Building.—To accommodate engines and wireless plant at Wireless Beacon, for Northern Lighthouses Commissioners. D. A. Stevenson, Engineer to the Commissioners, 84, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £2 2s.

APRIL 17.

Leeds.—Painting.—Inside at Holbeck Institution, for B.G. H. Ford, clerk, 11, South-parade.

***Plymouth.**—Houses.—267 (in brickwork) for the Plymouth C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E., Sun Buildings, Plymouth. Dep. £2 2s. to Boro. Treasurer.

APRIL 18.

***Liverpool.**—Tenement Dwellings.—30, on the Pitt-st. area, for Liverpool Housing Committee, Acting Director of Housing, Municipal Buildings, Dale-st. Dep. £1 1s.

APRIL 20.

***Bedford.**—(a) Houses, (b) Roads and Sewers.—76 houses for the Bedford B.C. N. Grenshields, A.M.I.C.E., B. E. and S., Newnham House, Houselane. Dep. £2 2s. for each contract.

***London.**—Stores and services, etc., for the periods of 6 and 12 months, commencing June 1, 1928, for the Metro. Water Board. Chief Engineer, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1 (Room 156).

APRIL 23.

Clutton.—Lighting.—Installation of electric light at Institution, for B.G. T. Hood, engineer, 40, Queen's-rd., Clifton, Bristol. Dep. £2 2s.

***Willesden.**—Hospital Buildings.—New observation ward block and a new nurses' quarters block and incidental works at Dog-lane. F. Wilkinson, M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, Dyne-rd., Kilburn, N.W.6. Dep. £2 2s.

NO DATE.

Barnton.—Painting.—Also other improvements to buildings, for P.C. J. W. Meakin, clerk, 103, Runcorn-rd., Barnton, Northwich.

Dublin.—Foundations.—For 20-ton weighbridge to be erected at Crooksling Sanatorium, Brittas, Co. Dublin, for C.B. City E.

Dundee.—Houses.—8 three-roomed and 12 two-roomed houses at Harefield-rd. site, for T.C. G. Baxter, Director of Housing, 91, Commercial-st.

Falmouth.—Conversion.—Also extension of premises in Webber-st., for Falmouth Women's Institute. P. E. Stephens, A.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, Falmouth.

Heysham.—Painting.—70 houses, for L.M.S. F. Moore & Co., Fairfield-cres., Morecambe.

Kennethmont.—Reconstruction.—Of cottage, roadside, Law, Kennethmont, for J. Lippe. T. Scott Sutherland & Taylor, chartered architects and surveyors, 9, The Square, Huntly.

Leeds.—Warehouse. Aspey and Sons, Ltd., Leeds.

Worksop.—House.—In new road off Blyth-rd. J. Haslam, architect and surveyor.

Ystradgynlais.—Centre.—Senior mining instruction centre for Breconshire C.E.C. H. C. W. Strickland, A.R.I.B.A., C.A., County Offices, Brecon.

MATERIALS, ETC.

APRIL 2.

Hemsworth.—Road Materials.—For R.D.C. W. T. Lynam, S.

Hoylake and West Kirby.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. E. and S.

Milnrow.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. A. S. Whinn, S.

Stevning West.—Road Materials.—For R.D.C. H. W. Tee, S.

Worsborough.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. T. Shield, S.

APRIL 3.

Belchamp.—Broken Granite.—For R.D.C. S. Allpress, S.

Rathmines and Rathgar.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. C.

APRIL 4.

Clacton.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. S.

APRIL 5.

Southampton.—Broken Granite.—For C.B. B.E.

APRIL 6.

Malden.—Highway Materials.—For R.D.C. E. J. Ennals, S.

APRIL 7.

Glasgow.—Builders' Materials.—For Gas Dept. General manager.

Motherwell and Wishaw.—Sand.—For T.C. B.S

Pudsey.—Granite, etc.—For T.C. Highway S.

APRIL 10.

Broadstairs and St. Peters.—Kerbing and Channelling.—For U.D.C. H. Hurd, S.

Glasgow.—Sewage Materials.—For T.C. Manager, Sewage Dept., 50, John-st.

Wycombe.—Limestone.—For R.D.C. A. L. Grant, S.

APRIL 11.

Carlisle.—Granite, etc.—For R.D.C. C.

APRIL 12.

Barnes.—Crushed Ballast.—For U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, E. and S.

Barnes.—Granite Chippings.—For U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, E. and S.

London.—Builders' Materials.—For G.W.R. Secretary, Paddington Station, W.2.

APRIL 14.

Ripley.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. G. W. Bird, S.

APRIL 20.

Edinburgh.—Builders' Materials.—For P.C. W. M. Mowat, Inspector and Clerk.

London.—Cement, etc.—For M.W.B. Chief Engineer.

MAY 1.

Cairo.—Asphalt.—For Egyptian Ministry of Public Works. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (B.X. 4263).

NO DATE.

Dundee.—Whinstone Paving Setts.—For T.C. G Baxter, City Engineer, 91, Commercial-st.

Tarperley.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. C.

Wellingborough.—Road Materials.—For R.D.C. H G. Cordon, E. and S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

APRIL 2.

Enniscorthy.—Water supply.—New filter drain, pumping sump and pumping house; ferro-concrete service tank, and laying of about 2,600 yds. of 7 in. cast iron water mains, and other incidental works, for U.D.C. P. H. McCarthy, consulting engineer, 28, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

Shanklin.—Sewerage.—Sewage purification works, a sea outfall, and extension of esplanade, for U.D.C. F. J. Commin, consulting engineer, 5, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £3 3s.

APRIL 3.

Eastry.—Drainage.—Construction of cast-iron sewers of 15 in., 16 in. and 21 in. diameter, for a total length of about 6,200 yds., together with manholes, also of tanks, filter beds, sludge drying beds, fencing and other works, at Aylesham, for R.D.C. John Taylor and Sons, Engineers, Caxton House, S.W.1. Dep £5.

Stoneleigh.—Bridge.—Over river Avon in parish of Stoneleigh, on Leamington-Coventry main road, together with approach roads and incidental works, for Warwickshire C.C. D. H. Brown, County Surveyor, 8, Northgate-st. Dep. £2.

APRIL 4.

Brora.—Reconstruction.—Partial demolition and reconstruction of bridge over River Brora, at Brora, for Sutherlandshire C.C. C.S. Dep. £2 2s.

APRIL 5.

Basford.—Sewerage.—Sewerage works at South Wilford, Nottingham, for R.D.C. Elliott and Brown, Chartered Civil Engineers, Burton-buildings, Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

APRIL 10.

Kilmarnock.—Widening.—Of Riccarton old bridge, for T.C. W. Dunbar, B.S.

Penmaenmawr.—Reconstruction.—Partial demolition of 2 boat jetties on beach at Penmaenmawr, and reconstruction of same in reinforced concrete, for U.D.C. J. Parry-Hughes, engineer and surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

APRIL 11.

Alton.—Reservoir.—Reinforced concrete covered service reservoir and laying of a 9-in. main, etc., for U.D.C. H. Rofe & Son, consulting engineers, Abbey House, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s.

Canvey Island.—Improvements.—Construction of sluice in river wall in Benfleet Creek, for Commissioners. P. J. Pease, South Benfleet.

APRIL 12.

Southampton.—Bridge.—Hinged footbridge and supporting tanks, etc., and erection thereof at Royal Pier, Southampton, for Harbour Board. E. Cooper Poole, engineer to the Board.

APRIL 20.

London.—Bridgework.—93 tons, for India Store Dept. Director-General, Belvedere-rd., S.E.1

MAY 1.

India.—Bridges.—35 road bridges for Lloyd Barrage, for India Store Dept. Director, Belvedere-rd., S.E.1.

MAY 4.

London.—Bridgework.—690 tons, for Indian Store Dept., Director-General, Belvedere-rd., S.E.1.

JUNE 5.

Alexandria (Egypt).—Bridge.—Metallic swing bridge over Mahmudia Canal, for H.M. Consul-General. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X.6030.)

NO DATE.

Bath.—Bridges.—For (1) Cleveland-bridge strengthening in reinforced concrete, and (2) demolition of Grosvenor suspension bridge and erection of new reinforced concrete footbridge, for T.C. F. P. Sissons, City Engineer.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

APRIL 3.

Esher.—Making-up.—Chestnut-av., King's-drive and Queen's-drive, Thames Ditton, for U.D.C. S.

New Hunstanton.—Making-up.—York-av., for U.D.C. F. Wilkinson, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Romford.—Surface Dressing.—For U.D.C. F. G. Beaumont, S.

APRIL 4.

Monaghan.—Sewerage.—New sewers and other works, including supply of all materials, at Monaghan, for U.D.C. P. H. McCarthy, engineer, 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin. Dep. £3 3s.

Swansea.—Paving.—Supplying and laying about 43,000 sq. yds. of asphalt paving on carriageways and footways, for C.B. J. R. Heath, B.E. and S.

Wembley.—Making-up. — Of Kingsway and Queenscourt, for U.D.C. Cecil R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

APRIL 9.

Argyll.—Road.—Construction of second section of new Tyndrum-Ballachulish road, from Bridge of Orchy over Black Mount and Rannoch Moor, to the vicinity of Kingshouse, for C.C. James M'Gregor, chief engineer, Ballachulish East, Argyll. Dep. £3 3s.

APRIL 10.

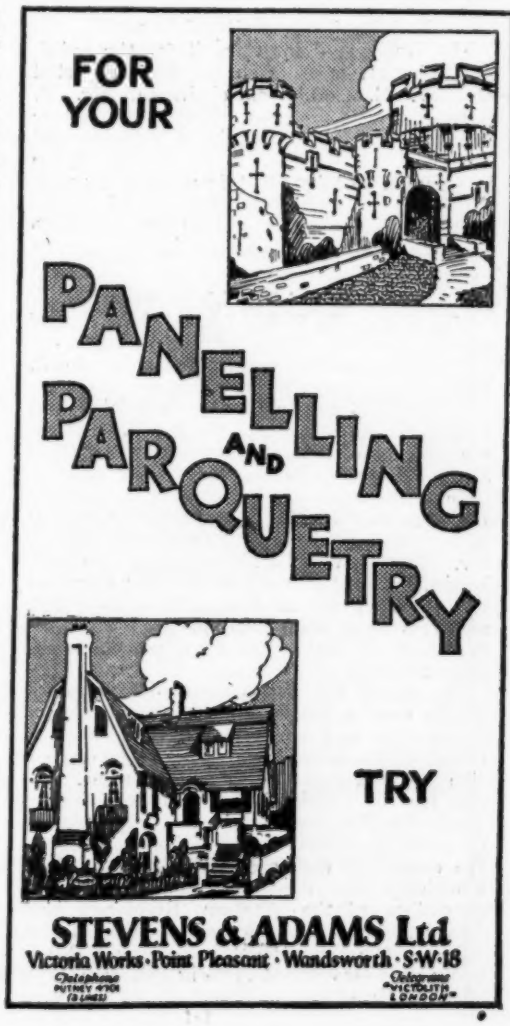
Mitcham.—Making-up.—In concrete of roads upon the Council's housing estate, Swains Farm, for U.D.C. S.

Waltham Abbey.—Mains.—Laying and jointing of cast-iron mains, together with connections and contingent works:—2,420 lin. yds. of 6-in. main in Wood Green-rd., Horseshoe-hill and New-road and 833 lin. yds. of 7-in. main in Bury-rd., for M.W.B. Chief Engineer. Dep. £5.

APRIL 11.

Antrim.—Sewerage.—Construction of about 912 lin. yds. of 9-in. sewer in High-st., also about 390 lin. yds. of 12-in. sewer in six mile water at rear of houses on south side, of High-st., for R.D.C. W. D. R. Taggart, C.E., Scottish Provident-buildings, Belfast. Dep. £2 2s.

Herne Bay.—Making-up.—Of (1) West Cliff-drive, and (2) West Hill-rd., for U.D.C. B. J. Wormleighton, E. and S.



Littlehampton.—Main.—Laying of approximately 2,600 lin. yds. of 10-in. and 80 yds. of 4-in. water main, with necessary branches, valves, hydrants, etc., for U.D.C. A. Shelley, C.

APRIL 12.

Wilts.—Reconstruction.—Re-aligning, strengthening and surfacing with asphalt total length of approximately 10 miles of main road, for C.C. H. S. Ganderton, C.S.

APRIL 13.

Hazel Grove and Bramhall.—Making-up.—Also various street and sewerage schemes, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2.

Northam.—Sewerage.—Construction of sewerage works, in Myrtle-st., Appledore, for U.D.C. W. G. Champion, S. Dep. £2.

APRIL 16.

Yeovil.—Mains.—Laying of 3¼ miles of 12-in., 9-in. and 6-in. water mains, between Evershot and Cattistock farm, for T.C. A. J. Price, Water Engineer.

APRIL 17.

Prestwich. — Making-up. — Also sewering and draining of Lichfield-drive, for U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

APRIL 18.

Bushey.—Tarpaving.—Of footpaths, Herne-rd. (part), and Melbourne-rd. (part), for U.D.C. E. R. Ryder, E. and S.

NO DATE.

East Grinstead.—Widening.—Groombridge in reinforced concrete and constructing 950 ft. of elevated footway and walls, for R.D.C. Reinforcements, Ltd., 28, East-parade, Leeds.

Swinton.—Draining.—Also levelling new football ground, for Rugby Football Club. Secretary, 66, Station-rd., Swinton, Manchester.

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

APRIL 2.

Wembley Park.—F. H. Clark, at Empire Exhibition, Wembley. Timber, building materials, girders and shopfittings, etc. Auctioneer, Exhibition Grounds.

APRIL 17.

London, N.—Joseph Hibbard & Sons. Without reserve. By order of Messrs. Boyd, Ltd., surplus stock, upon the premises, St. Ann's Works, St. Ann's-rd., surplus stock, plant and equipment of pianoforte manufacturers, saw mill plant, etc. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, N.16.

APRIL 18.

London.—Knight, Frank & Rutley, at Hanover-sq. Estate Room, "The Belmont Estate." Freehold building land, cottages and residence; land extends to about 280 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., W.1.

***London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell in the Hanover-sq. Estate Room, Elmgate Gardens estate, comprising freehold building land, area about 14½ acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., W.1.

APRIL 19.

London.—Grant Stevenson & Co. will sell (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), at "The Compton Hall," Compton-rd., Wimbledon, in 14 lots, residence, stabling and 12 building plots. Auctioneers, Avispado House, Holland Park-av., W.11.

APRIL 24.

London.—Hampton & Sons, at St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1. Freehold building estate at Potters Bar, Middlesex. Auctioneers, 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1.

MAY NEXT.

Hastings.—Berryman & Gilkes. By order of the court. Residential estate, 4 bungalows, 6 cottages, etc., to be sold by auction or privately. Auctioneers, 2, Hans-rd., S.W.3.

Public Appointments.

APRIL 2.

Chingford.—Building Inspector required by the U.D.C. The Clerk, Council Offices, Station-rd., E.4.

APRIL 11.

***London.**—Secretary to the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. J. W. Dudley Robinson, secretary, 92, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1., endorsed "Secretaryship."

APRIL 12.

Greenwich.—Depot Clerk on the Supernumerary Staff required by the Greenwich B.C. Frederick J. Simpson, T.C.

APRIL 14.

***London.**—Temporary asst., quantity surveyors.—(a) One Grade I. assistant, (b) three Grade II. assistants. Under Secretary for Mines, Establishment Branch, Mines Dept., Dean Stanley-st., London, S.W.1.

***London.**—(a) Grade I. architectural draughtsman, (b) Grade II. architectural draughtsman, (c) junior architectural draughtsman. Temporary appointments. Under-Secretary for Mines, Establishment Branch, Mines Dept., Dean Stanley-St., London, S.W.1.

***Westminster.**—Third assistant draughtsman and junior clerk required by the Westminster City Council, in the Works Dept. John Hunt, Clerk, Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross-rd., W.C.2.

***Wolverhampton.**—Architect on the staff of the Borough Engineer, required by the Wolverhampton C.B. F. E. Warbreck Howell, T.C., Town Hall.

NO DATE.

Nigeria.—Foreman of Works required by the Government of Nigeria for the Public Works Dept. Apply at once, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W.1, quoting M7521.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

The Editor would be glad to receive information for publication under this heading from architects, builders, or other persons concerned.

Brixton Hill.—SHOPS.—Messrs. Davis & Co., of 56, Berners-street, W.1, are acting for a client who proposes to build a large block of shops, flats and garages on the site of 260-272, Brixton-hill, S.W. Messrs. Bomer & Gibbs, 14, Riding House-street, W.1, are the architects.

Brockley Cross.—BANK.—A site in Shardeloes-road, S.E., has been acquired by the Westminster Bank, Ltd., who propose to build a new branch bank. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. E. Procter & Partners, 83, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.4.

Charing Cross.—CONVERSION.—Work is to be put in hand shortly upon the conversion of the old premises in King William-street, W.C.2, into an addition to the Charing Cross Hospital, which adjoins. Plans for the work, which is of an extensive nature, have been prepared by Mr. A. H. Goslett, F.R.I.B.A., 28, Theobalds-road, W.C.

Croydon.—HOUSES.—Mr. A. Duckit, of 2, Fairlands-avenue, Croydon, is to erect 58 houses at Goldwell-road, Grove-road, and Bedford-avenue.

Croydon.—HOUSES.—Messrs. Scratchley Bros., of 21-23, Woodville-road, Thornton Heath, are the builders for 35 houses in Grange-road, S.W.

Croydon.—SHOPS.—The Street Improvements Committee of the Croydon Council has recommended, in connection with the erection of a block of eight shops and six flats at 24/41, South End, that the Council make application to the Minister of Health for sanction to a loan, and that tenders be obtained for the erection of the buildings.

Deptford.—HOSTEL.—Sir J. Burnet & Partners, architects, 1, Montague-place, W.C.1, have prepared plans for a women's hostel in 26-28, Albury-street, S.E.

Hackney.—FACTORY.—Application has been made to the Hackney Borough Council by Messrs. Mullen & Lumsden, Ltd., builders, to build and drain a factory abutting on the north-western side of Middlesex-place, Elsdale-street, E.

Hackney.—REBUILDING.—Messrs. J. Jennings & Sons, Ltd., builders, of 42, Leman-street, E.1, have submitted plans to the local Council for the rebuilding of a factory at 65 and 67, Ridley-road, E.

Hackney.—SCHOOL.—Plans for the new adult school, referred to in last week's issue, will be prepared by Mr. W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A.

Hendon.—CHURCH.—Plans have been approved for the erection of a new Roman Catholic church on the London County Council's Watling Housing estate. The architect is Mr. Thomas H. B. Scott, 11, Finsbury-square, E.C.2, whilst the builders will be Messrs. W. J. Maddison, Ltd., 124, Minories, E.1.

High-street.—REBUILDING.—No. 86, High-street, S.E.14, a branch shop of Messrs. David Greig, Ltd., provision merchants, 145, Waterloo-road S.E., is to be shortly rebuilt. Plans have been prepared by Mr. T. Woollatt Home, F.S.I., the company's architect.

Holland Park.—SYNAGOGUE.—A new synagogue is being erected in St. James's-square by Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., builders and contractors, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1, to the design of Mr. S. B. Pritlove, architect, 6, Sherwood-street, W. Messrs. Young & Co., 5, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1, are supplying the constructional steelwork.

Ilford.—SHOPS.—The Council have sanctioned the erection of a block of shops and flats on the site of 44-46, High-street. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. C. J. Dawson, Son & Allardyce, Clock House-chambers, Barking.

Lewisham.—ENLARGEMENT.—The Borough Council are to enlarge the public library at a cost of £9,698.

Muswell Hill.—CHURCH.—Mr. F. S. Griffiths is the architect for the new Sunday school for the Muswell Hill Congregational Church. Messrs. Turner & Paine have secured the contract.

Purley.—BUILDING.—The London County Council has granted a site to H.M. Office of Works at the Cane Hill Mental Hospital for the erection of a post office building.

Stepney.—BATHS.—The Stepney Borough Council has adopted the scheme prepared by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the provision of public baths on the site in Mile End-road at the junction of Stayner's-road. The cost of the whole scheme is estimated at £60,126.

Twickenham.—BUILDING.—Messrs. Wm. Poupart, Ltd., have purchased a site adjoining their works for the purpose of building an enlargement of their premises.

Westminster.—EXTENSIONS.—Messrs. Knowland Bros. have acquired the lease of the "Cock Tavern," including 1, Market-street, and 6, 7 and 8, Norris-street, S.W.1, where extensive rebuilding, including new shops and flats, is proposed. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. W. G. Ingram & Oliver, 4, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

A Correction.

ON page 517 of our last issue we stated, under the heading "Brentford," that the tender of Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, Ltd., had been accepted for a new factory, warehouses, offices, boiler-house, canteen, etc., in Great West-road for the Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd. We are informed by Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert & Partners, the consulting engineers, that this statement is inaccurate. Messrs. McAlpine are on the site, but their contract consists only of a certain amount of ground levelling and excavation work. The work will not be put out to tender for some few days. We regret that we should have inadvertently given misleading information.

Building Trade National Council.

The National Joint Council for the building industry, meeting in London, re-elected Mr. W. E. Collier as chairman, Mr. T. Barron as vice-chairman, Mr. A. G. White and Mr. R. Coppock as joint secretaries, and Mr. A. J. Lloyd clerk. A re-grading scheme was passed to take effect from June 1 under which the standard rate of wages of craftsmen and labourers in certain towns in the southern and eastern counties will be slightly increased.

Retirement of Scottish Surveyor.

Mr. Walter G. Coles, I.S.O., F.S.I., chief surveyor to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland since its constitution in April, 1912, was the guest of his colleagues at a complimentary dinner in the North British Station Hotel, Edinburgh, on the 23rd instant, on the occasion of his retirement from the Civil Service. Mr. Coles was previously the recipient of presentations from the staff of the Department. In the absence abroad of Sir Robert Greig, the chairman of the Board, Mr. Charles Weatherill, secretary to the Board, presided at the function and proposed the toast of the evening. Complimentary messages were read from Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Sir Robert Greig.

Mr. Coles has had almost 44 years of public service, and has been responsible for the design and execution of all constructional works required in Scotland in connection with schemes of land settlement, and also for the supervision of the execution of works for the construction and improvement of piers, harbours, roads, bridges, etc., in the congested districts. He has a unique knowledge and experience of the economic conditions of the Western Highlands and Islands, which has proved of the utmost value to the Department in dealing with the many problems which arise in this area from time to time.

TRADE NEWS

Dischargement of Debt.

We learn that Mr. H. Saint, late of H. Saint and Co., timber merchants, has paid all his trade creditors in full.

The Electrical Opportunity for Ironmongers.

An interesting paper on this important subject was read before the London and Home Counties Ironmongers' Association at the Food Reform Restaurant, W.C.2, on March 14. The lecturer dealt at length with the uses of a large number of electrical fittings, lamps and domestic appliances, a comprehensive range of which—loaned by the G.E.C.—were closely examined. From the discussion which followed it was made clear that ironmongers have awakened to the insistent demand for electrical goods, and that they are now keenly alive to the necessity of carrying complete stocks of electric lighting fittings and domestic electrical appliances.

Fire Insurance Meeting.

The 130th annual meeting of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., was held on March 19 at the Head Office, Surrey-street, Norwich, Mr. Haynes S. Robinson, the Chairman, presiding. The fire premium income for 1927 amounted to £2,270,006, the net claims paid and outstanding were £1,075,809, or 47.39 per cent., and, after charging all outgoings, the sum of £189,004 is carried to profit and loss. In the Employers' Liability Account (Gt. Britain and Ireland) the premium income amounted to £261,001 and the payments under policies to £167,761. After providing for all outgoings and outstanding claims, £22,608 is transferred to profit and loss. The total premium income from all departments was £4,253,577. The total assets of the Society amounted to £6,052,838.

Change of Address.

Mr. H. G. Blakemore notifies us that, owing to expansion of business, he has transferred his offices from 180, Piccadilly, W.1, to Windsor House, Victoria-street, S.W.1; telephone, Victoria 8060/1. In addition to his activities in connection with the sale of contractors' plant, he is acting as London representative for Messrs. Alexander Wilson (Aberdeen), Ltd., Messrs. Alex. Laurie and Sons, of Falkirk, and the West Bromwich Casement and Engineering Co., Ltd. He is also controlling the sales of the Herts Gravel and Brickworks, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, and, finally, is acting as sole agent for London and the Home Counties for Messrs. Nonporo Cement Co., Ltd., of Belfast.

An Old Contracting Firm.

A supper was given by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hiscock to the employees of Thomas Hiscock, Ltd., on Wednesday, March 21, at the Bulstrode Hotel, Hounslow, to commemorate the approaching marriage of their son, Mr. John Hiscock. In replying to the toast, Mr. Hiscock, jun., mentioned that the firm had a unique record in Middlesex. Established in 1750, there were still descendants of the original employees working in the firm; one family had put in over 150 years of service, and two other families over 90 years respectively, and, in addition, the majority of the staff has seen between 20 and 40 years in the employ of the firm. This, he said, spoke volumes for the spirit of comradeship existing between employers and employees.

A Contractor's Estate.

Mr. William Galbraith, of Elm Cottage, Clifton Vale, Bristol, contractor, late of Messrs. Poole Bros., Galbraith and Co., Ltd., who died on January 13, left estate of the gross value of £45,770, with net personalty £41,793.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B. of E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board; Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Amersham.—Local Council are proposing to make a new road from Beaconsfield to Rickmansworth.

Barking Town.—U.D.C. approved £200 for permanently fencing of Movers-lane open space.—Plans passed:—Stables, garages and loft in Grenny-rd., for D. P. Bloomfield; additions to Electric Theatre, Ripple-rd., Rose & Bockner.

Barnes.—Plans submitted by A. W. Folsham for 36 houses at Danehurst-gardens, have been approved.

Belford.—R.D.C. passed plans:—5 coal houses, West-st., Wm. Tully & Sons; 7 cottages, West-st., for Wm. Tully & Sons.

Bent's Green (Sheffield).—The Wesleyan Authorities have acquired a site for chapel and Sunday schools, at £7,000.

Bexhill.—T.C. passed plans:—4 detached houses, Collington-av., J. E. Maynard, for F. J. Harris; pair semi-detached cottages, Watermill-lane, J. E. Maynard, for S. Carey; two pairs of semi-detached cottages, Eastwood-rd., F. Wood, for B. Eastwood, Senr.

Bexley.—U.D.C. passed plans:—Schoolroom, "Mansfield," Danson-rd., Bexleyheath, for Mrs. H. E. Whitfield, per L. Sitch; Wesleyan school, Bellegrove, for trustees of Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, per F. J. Gurney; 2 houses, Arbuthnot-lane, Bridgen, C. S. Fairman; 6 houses, Wickham-st., for J. Stevens & Sons, per A. Hargreaves; amended plan 36 houses, Central-av. estate, for J. Stevens & Sons, per A. Hargreaves; 6 houses, Deepdene-rd., Welling, and 4 Ruskin-av., Welling, for Barnes & Bridge, per A. Hargreaves; 20 houses, Danson estate, off Park View-rd., J. W. Ellingham, Ltd.; 5 shop-dwelling houses and 2 lock-up shops, corner of Central-av. and Wickham-st., for J. Stevens & Sons, per A. Hargreaves; 4 bungalows, Brampton-rd., and 4 bungalows, Pickford-lane, Beyleyheath, for D. C. Bowyer, per A. H. Jennings.

Brighton.—T.C. approved plans by B.S. for erection of block of 4 shops on North Moulsecoomb housing estate, at £960 each. Tenders are to be invited and application made to M.H. for sanction to loan £3,800.—Council also resolved that J. L. Denman, A.R.I.B.A., be instructed to prepare designs, plans and estimates for two pylons to be erected at new northern boundary of borough on London-rd., and sub-committee be appointed to settle design.—Electricity Commissioners sanctioned undermentioned loans:—Extensions to wharf and strengthening of roadway at Southwick works, £2,650; fencing work at Southwick works, £1,100; building work extensions at Southwick works, £20,000. Plans passed:—Additions, recreation rooms, etc., Eastern-rd. School for Blind Boys, Committee of Brighton School for Blind Boys; 8 houses, Hollingdean-ter., J. Ticehurst; alterations, showrooms, etc., Hotel Metropole, King's-rd., Gordon Hotels, Ltd.; 3 lock-up garages, Harrington Villas, J. Routley; 22 houses, Hollingdean-ter., C. Blaker.

Coventry.—T.C. passed plans:—12 houses, Lammas-rd., for E. J. Sutton; workshop, Moor-st., for S. W. Turner; alterations to the "Sydenham Palace" Hotel, corner of Lower Ford-st. and Cox-st., for Atkinsons' Brewery, Ltd.; church, corner of Mercer-av. and North-st., for Ecclesiastical Commissioners; extension of works, Stoke-row, for Cross & Ellis, Ltd.; alterations and additions to dairy, Swan-lane, for Coventry Co-operative Society, Ltd.; extension of works, Foleshill-rd., for Van Raden & Co., Ltd.; warehouse, off Adderley-st., for T. Rodgers.

Croydon.—C.B. recommend scheme for reconstruction and additions to Central Baths.—Application is to be made to M.H. for sanction to loan £9,286 for road repairs.—With reference to recent sale of approximately half an acre of surplus cemetery land in Thornton-rd., the Council recommend B.E. to arrange for construction of 7 ft. concrete wall about 93 yds. in length on north-west and south-west sides of land at £250.—M.H. issued sanction to borrow £2,580 for purpose of purchasing open space at Shirley Church-rd. and Spring Park-rd., and further sum of £195 in connection with fencing.—M.H. also sanctioned £41,000 for erection of 106 dwellings on Mitcham-rd. housing estate.—Plans passed:—W. Aston, 3 houses in lieu of shop, Stafford-rd.; Paish, Tyler & Crump, 16 houses, 3-35, Valley-walk; North, Robins & Wilsdon, petrol station, garages and stores, 399, London-rd., at Midhurst-av.; Truett & Steel, 6 houses, Hatch-rd.

Doncaster.—The Wesleyans of the Priory-place Circuit have had plans approved for chapel and schools at Moorends New Village. Wilburn & Atkinson, architects.—The Roman Catholics have had sanctioned by B.E. for elementary school at Bentley.

Edmonton.—U.D.C. passed plans:—G. W. Newman, addition at Messrs. Klinger's factory, in Silver-st.; Shepherd & Day, 6 houses, King Edward-rd.; Howis & Belcham, 6 houses to face Bounces-rd.; H. Barley, store building and garage, Rolls & Co., College-gardens; H. E. Tufton, joinery mill at Angel-rd., Factory Colony; Stanley Parkes & Brown, 6 lock-up garages, Fairfield-rd.; Edmonton Cricket Club, sports pavilion on cricket club's land, Church-st.

Falmouth.—M.H. has agreed to T.C.'s proposal to erect 154 houses and 24 flats at Penwerris.

Filey.—U.D.C. are to erect municipal buildings with frontage to Station-rd. Plans by Mr. F. Vaux, F.R.I.B.A., Danesmoor Chambers, Quay-rd., Bridlington.

Goole.—T.C. propose further 50 houses.

Greasborough.—U.D.C. decided to purchase piece of land adjoining Highfield-rd. housing site for housing purposes.

Harrogate.—T.C. applied for powers to demolish older shops and buildings facing railway station with view to bring this approach up-to-date.

Harrow.—A new theatre is being planned.

Hastings.—T.C. passed plans:—Additions, The Wellington, Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd., owners, H. H. Howard, architect; alterations, Alexandra Hotel, J. Uccelli, owner, Callow & Callow, architects; garages and covered yard, Woodland Vale-rd., — Harvey, owner, H. M. Jeffery, architect; wine stores, Robertson-st., Henekey's, Ltd., owners, E. R. Barrow, architect; bank, 16, Grand-parade, B. Jarrett, owner, F. C. R. Palmer, architect.

Hendon.—U.D.C. passed plans:—5 pairs semi-detached houses and garages, Sefton-av., A. Graham; 11 houses, Parson-st., Reader Bros.; transformer house, The Vale, Hendon Electric Supply Co.; block of 12 self-contained flats, Colindeep-lane, J. J. Dunne; 4 houses, Woodstock-av., F. Notton; 10 pairs semi-detached houses, Maxwelton-close, Mill Hill, John Yeardye.

Kenton.—Paddington B.C. recommend that estimate of £13,000 be approved, subject to approval of M.H., for purchase of land for cemetery.

Kingston-on-Thames.—The Ministry of Labour have acquired site in Water-lane for £8,000 Labour Exchange. Plans by H.M.O.W.

Leamington Spa.—T.C. B.S. submitted plan in accordance with suggestion of F. W. H. Lee, architect, for alterations to Town Hall porter's lodge, at £150, and Council have approved.—M.H. forward formal sanction to borrowing £26,000 for erection of 62 houses on Rushmore Farm estate.

London (Battersea).—B.C. recommend application be made to M.H. for sanction to loan of £1,450 for adapting portion of Southlands for use as a maternity and child welfare centre, and also application be made to L.C.C. for sanction to loan of £730 for adapting a portion of Southlands for use as a tuberculosis dispensary.—Application is also to be made to M.H. for £3,863 for erection of underground convenience in Town Hall-rd.

London (Cricklewood).—New Catholic Church is to be built.

London (Limehouse).—Stepney B.C. recommend that tenders be invited for construction of foundations and retaining walls, etc., at Limehouse electricity generating station, Narrow-st., E.14.

"HENDERSON"

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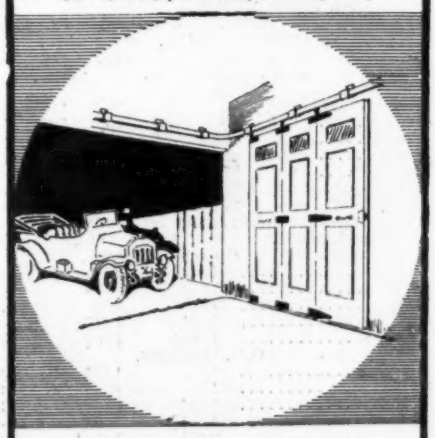
FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.,



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WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE B.26 TO:-

P.C.HENDERSON, LIMITED.

TANGENT WORKS, BARKING, ESSEX.

London (Paddington).—B.C. received application from W. H. White, for consent to proposed frontage lines at 11-69, Queen's-rd., Bayswater, and Poplar-place.

London (Woolwich).—B.C. recommend £1,150 for painting and repairs to various buildings.—Council recommend site at junction of Southwood and Footscray-rds., Eltham, for library purposes.—Plans passed: E. H. Wright, 1 and 3, Powis-st., Woolwich, petrol filling station and garage building, junction of May Place-lane; P. Maud, L.C.C. conveniences, "Jackwood," Shooter's Hill, Plumstead; W. E. Wright, 61, Southend-rd., Eltham, house with garage, 125, Green-lane, Eltham.

Lowestoft.—T.C. approved recommendation of Parks and Property Committee for revised plan for erection of pavilion on Claremont Pier.—B.S. been instructed to provide glazed partitions at sides of Pavilion, Sparrow's Nest, at £175.—Plans passed:—C. F. Church, 6 houses, Kirkley-run.

Lytham St. Annes.—Arnold England, Carlton Chambers, is preparing fresh plans for the kinema on pier recently destroyed by fire.

Madeley.—District Council resolved to continue housing scheme at Park-lane by building 4 blocks of 4 houses each, of non-parlour type.

Manchester.—Peter Cummings, 51, King-st. is preparing plans for a local syndicate for cinema having frontages to Bury Old-rd. and Orange Hill-rd., Prestwich.

Morecambe.—T.C. passed plans:—New offices and stores, White Lund depot; 3 pairs semi-detached houses, White Lund depot, for Corporation; 3 detached houses and garages, Lancaster-rd., Torrisholme, for H. Hillman & Son.

Nelson.—Hitchon & Pickup, A.'s and S.'s, 46, Manchester-rd., Burnley, are planning building in Railway-st., for Massey's Burnley Brewery, Ltd., Burnley.

Newcastle.—Corporation Housing Committee are to utilise site at Two Ball Lonnen for 46 houses.

Newport (Mon.).—Mr. J. G. Dowden has taken plots 1-32 on Maindee Park estate from Corporation for erection of subsidy houses.

Newton Abbot.—R.D.C. passed plans:—6 cottages at Hawkmoor for Devon C.C.; pair of workmen's dwellings at Stoneyhill, Abbotskerswell, for Stoneycombe Land Development Co.

Preston.—T.C. passed plans:—D. Ainsworth, 3 houses, Dodgson-rd.; B. Crabtree, 2 houses, St. Gregory's-rd., 2 shops, Addison-rd., 16 houses, St. Gregory's-rd. (12), Skeffington-rd., N. (4); Kitson, Parish & Ledgard, alterations, Boar's Head hotel, Friargate.

Richmond (Surrey).—T.C. passed plans:—Addition to parish hall, Kitson-rd., W. H. Gaze & Sons; pavilion, tennis courts, Tangier-rd., W. Hillier & Sons; 36 houses, Danehurst-gardens, C. S. Banks; addition to parish hall, Catholic Church, North Worple Way; garages, Richmond Park-rd., Barnham & Son.

Rickmansworth.—Metropolitan Railway Country Estates, Ltd., Baker-st. Station, W.2, have decided to develop for residential purposes their Moneyhill Park estate.

Rochdale.—H. H. Clough, Newgate-chambers, is the architect for alterations to the Bridge Inn, Oldham-rd., for Wilson's Brewery, Ltd.

Rossington.—Erection of Hippodrome near new hotel will soon start.

Rotherham.—Col. J. E. Knight, A., Regent House, Moorgate, is planning rebuilding of the "White Hart" Hotel.

Rugby.—Rugby Portland Cement Co informed R.D.C. that it will shortly be necessary for them to extend their New Bilton quarry to east side of public road.—Plans passed:—Alteration to shop, T. W. Armstrong, Wolston; 3 houses for S. E. Tilley, 93, 94 and 95, Stanley-rd., Hillmorton.

Salford.—D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., 139, Chapel-st., propose extensions to their printing works in Brown-st. Plans by R. Gibson, 2, India Buildings, Dundee, N.B.

Scarborough.—Thomas H. Fenton, Ltd., have acquired site in Sitwell-st. for new factory. G. H. Fawcett, A.R.I.B.A., 3, York-place, is architect.

Sheffield.—South-st. Wesleyan Trustees are to erect church and Sunday schools in Psalter-lane.

Skipton.—U.D.C. received M.H. sanction to erection of further 50 houses on Carleton-rd. housing estate.

Southmolton.—R.D.C. is to proceed with 51 houses.

Southport.—T.C. passed plans for three houses and shops corner of Wennington-rd. and Cobden-rd., for H. Sutton.

Sowerby.—Council passed plans for 8 houses, Byram-st., for T. Shaw.

Stockton.—Brewster Sessions approved cinema to accommodate 500 people, at corner of Mill-lane and South View, Billingham, for Haverton Hill Picture Co.

Tadcaster.—John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd., are to extend their brewery. Plans by Architects' Dept.

Teignmouth (Devon).—U.D.C. has decided to invite tenders for 28 houses on the Mill-lane site.

Thrybergh.—Foundation-stone is to be laid for new Roman Catholic day school for village.

Tottenham.—At cost of £5,500 Down-lane School is to be fitted as Central school.

Wakefield.—City Council instructed City S. to prepare plans for laying out pig market site for new joint police and fire station.

Watchett.—U.D.C. have appointed W. J. Tamlyn, of Minehead, as architect in connection with a further 12 houses.

West Didsbury.—A. B. Tattersall, builder, 7, Yarborough-st., Moss Side, Manchester, plans 18 houses at Callingdon-rd.

FIRE.

Glasgow.—Damage which amounted to nearly £40,000 been caused by fire at Thornliebank Calico Print Works, near Glasgow.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 12 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do., grooved for Plaster	2 14 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Do., Bullnose	3 6 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
Glazed Bricks—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
Headers	20 10 0	One Side and two Ends	30 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	27 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
		Splays and Squints	28 0 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super.	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd. delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
½ in.	14 0	„ „
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	8 0	„ „

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British.
Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0 46s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

	£ s. d.
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 3 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	2 10 9
Chalk Lime	2 10 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	1 17 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

Note.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

Bath Stone.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube s. 2 d. 10

Beer Stone—Random Block—
Free on rail at Seaton Station, per ft. cube 2 3
Delivered free on rail Nine Elms, S.R. per ft. cube 3 1½
Selected approximate size one way, 1d. per cubic foot extra; selected approximately three sizes or for special work, 3d. per cubic foot extra.

Portland Stone.—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, S. Rly., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
Note.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*; and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

Hopton-Wood Stone—

	s. d.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Random blocks, from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides „	27 0
Sawn three or four sides „	32 0

York Stone, Blue—*Robin Hood Quality.*
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) „	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto „	1 3½

Hard York—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 1½
2 in. ditto ditto „	2 10
2 in. self-faced random flags .. Per yd. super.	8 8

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full van loads, per ft. cube: Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s 6d ; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£30 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	26 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	25 0	2 × 11	26 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	22 0	2½ × 9	24 0
3 × 7	22 0	3 × 4½	21 0
2½ × 7	21 0	3 × 4	21 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£30 0	1 × 9	£28 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅝	18/-	1¼	30/-
⅞	21/-	1½	34/-
1	24/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING		MATCHING (BEST).	
Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	24/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	30/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

Ins.	BATTENS. s. d.		SAWN LATHS. s. d.
¾ × 2	per 100 ft. 2 6	Per bundle	2 6

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 14 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 10 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 15 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 1 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 10 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch Glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 6 tons. Per 1,000. f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 7 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

Joists, Girders, &c., to London Station, per Ton—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ „ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.—To London Station, per ton

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅜ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅝ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes. Wrought Mild Steel.	Genuine Staffs. Iron.	Fittings. ½ in. and under.	Over ½ in.	Flanges. ½ in. and under.	Over ½ in.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gas	67½	50	42½	45	52½	55
Water	63½	46½	37½	40	47½	50
Steam	60	42½	32½	35	42½	45
Galv. gas	55	37½	32½	35	42½	45
Galv. water	50	32½	27½	30	37½	40
Galv. steam	45	27½	22½	25	32½	35

C.I.—Half-Round Gutters—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. Gutters.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

C.C. Coated Soil Pipes—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. Coated Drain Pipes—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe, angles, stock angles	Bends, stock Branches	
	s d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

Iron—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Common bars	13 0 0	to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to	15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	..	13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes, to 20 g.	13 5 0	..	14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	..	17 5 0

Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0	..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	..	20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	..	22 10 0

Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—

Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0		

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

Metal Windows.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
Lead—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	28 0 0
Pipe in coils	28 10 0
Soil pipe	31 10 0
Compo pipe	32 10 0

Note.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes. 5s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	18	5 0

COPPER.

		s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb.	1 1
Strong sheet	„	1 0
Thin	„	1 1
Copper nails	„	2 3
Copper wire	„	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

New River Pattern Screw Down Bib Cocks for Iron.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

New River Pattern Screw Down Stop Cocks and Unions.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

River Pattern Screw Down Main Ferrules.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

Caps and Screws.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

Double Nut Boiler Screws.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

Brass Sleeves.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

New River Pattern Croydon Ball Valves, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

Drawn Lead P. & S. Traps with Brass Cleaning Screw.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- „

Tin.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. Solder.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

			s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil,	in pipes	per gallon	0 2 11
„ „ „	in barrels ..	„	0 3 1
„ „ „	in drums ..	„	0 3 3
Boiled „	„ in barrels ..	„	0 3 3
„ „ „	in drums ..	„	0 3 6
Turpentine	in barrels	„	0 2 10
„	in drums (10 galls.)	„	0 4 0
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5-cwt. casks.)			50 0 0

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for The Builder, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

PAINTS, &c. (*contd.*)

		£	s.	d.
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J," Brand, and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots	per ton delivered	68	10	0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton	38	10	0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0	15	0
Filicol	,,	0	15	6
Size. XD quality	fkn.	0	3	6

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 ,, thirds	3½d.	32 ,, thirds	8½d.
21 ,, fourths	3½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 ,, thirds	4½d.	,, ,, 21 ,,	4½d.
26 ,, fourths	4½d.	Fluted 15oz. 6½d., 21oz.	9d.
26 ,, thirds	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d., 21oz.	6½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅛ Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	5½d.
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	4½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	4½d.
Tinted do.	6½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon £	s.	d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	2	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Best Black Japan		0	10	6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
Brunswick Black		0	7	6
Berlin Black		0	14	6
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0	9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0	7	0

SCOTTISH HOUSING SUBSIDIES

The Housing Secretary of the Scottish Board of Health has issued a circular to local authorities referring to representations which have been made to the Secretary of State for Scotland as President of the Board and to the Board themselves on the subject of the revision of housing subsidies which falls to be made after October 1, 1928, in terms of Section 5 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924.

These representations have had special reference to the date by which houses must be completed in order to rank for the present rates of subsidy. While the Board cannot anticipate the result of the review which must take place after the date mentioned, they recognise that, to enable local authorities to settle their immediate building programme, it is desirable that an indication should now be given as to the date which will be inserted in any Order that may be issued after October 1, 1928.

The Secretary has been accordingly instructed to inform local authorities that the Board will propose that all houses which are completed by March 31, 1929, will, if otherwise eligible, qualify for subsidy at the rates now in force.

Housing Scheme, Paisley.

The Dean of Guild Court has approved of a further development of the Lochfield housing scheme, comprising 234 houses to be erected at Lochfield-drive, Colinslee-crescent, Colinslee-avenue, Crags-avenue, and Rowan-street. The Court also granted linings presented by the managers and trustees of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church to make alterations and additions to their present buildings in Back Sneddon-street.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

HOUSING IN SCOTLAND

The following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to February 29, 1928 :—

	Completed.	Under Construction
1919 Act	25,550	—
Private subsidy schemes	2,324	—
Slum clearance schemes ...	6,820	2,928
1923 Act—		
By local authorities ...	3,951	12
By private enterprise ...	11,983	2,602
1924 Act—		
By local authorities ...	19,382	12,224
By private enterprise ...	422	352
Demonstration houses ...	17	—
Steel houses erected on behalf of Government by Scottish National Housing Company	2,442	100
	72,891	18,218

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Alloa. — CHURCH. — Clackmannan County Education Authority, after negotiations with the diocesan authorities of St. Mungo's R.C. Chapel, Alloa, have agreed to erect a new Roman Catholic school, at an estimated cost of £7,763.

Edinburgh.—HOUSING.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted an application by the Corporation for warrant to abolish the properties at 7-9, Tolbooth Wynd, 10 and 12, Queen-street, Leith, and 77, Shore, Leith. The work is a continuation of the Corporation scheme for the clearance of old properties and the improvement of housing conditions in congested areas.

Aberdeen.—DEVELOPMENT.—The Aberdeen Town Council have approved acceptance of tenders for the erection of a new purifier house, purifiers, and other gas apparatus required in connection with the gas works, at a total cost of £20,929 6s. 8d.

Loanhead.—HOUSES.—Tenders are being invited by the Town Council for the erection of 40 houses in Kennington-avenue. Mr. G. B. Deas, of Central-chambers, Kirkcaldy, is the architect.

Edinburgh.—BUILDINGS.—The Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court has sanctioned an application by the city for warrant to erect a new boiler house at Portobello electric power station. Other warrants granted by the Court were the following :—Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd.—alterations at 123, Petersfield-terrace; Mr. A. Wilkie—additions and alterations at 45 and 47, Shandwick-place; Mr. J. G. Dick—two double cottages at Captain's-road, Liberton; Mr. J. Miller—16 houses off Queensferry-road, at Orchardbrae; and Mr. W. Swan—six shops at Northfield-lane.

Ayr.—HOUSING.—It was reported at a recent meeting of the Ayr District Committee that the Board of Health had approved generally of the committee's scheme for the erection of 250 additional houses. Plans have been passed for the erection of 12 three-apartment houses at Ochiltree, 28 houses of three apartments at Auchinleck, and 24 houses of three apartments and eight of two apartments at Whitletts.

Grangemouth.—HOUSES.—The Town Council have decided to erect an additional 20 houses at the price of £321 each for each room-and-kitchen house, and £376 for two rooms and kitchen.

Paisley.—CINEMA.—Plans of a new Paisley cinema, with accommodation for 2,500 persons, are shortly to be submitted to Paisley Dean of Guild Court. The building is to be erected on the site of the former Western Cinema, opposite the Drill Hall. In addition to the cinema there is to be a dance-hall for 1,000 persons and tea-rooms for 500 persons.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rate of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons'‡ Bricklayers'‡ Plasterers'†
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/7½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/1
Ayr	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/6½	1/2½
Bathgate	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/7½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dundee	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/9	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/9	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	‡1/2½ †1/3-1/3½
Edinburgh	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/9	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/6½	1/7	1/6½	1/7	1/6½	1/6½	1/7	1/2
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/2½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/2½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	1/2½
Kirkcaldy	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/9	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/3-1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/9	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/9	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/7½	1/9	1/7½	1/9	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	1/2½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 549.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	„ „	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	„ „	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	„ „	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	„ „	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	„ „	3	3
Add if in beams	„ „	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	„ „	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	„ „	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	„	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	„	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	„	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	1½

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	„ „	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	„ „	0	10
Axed in stocks	„ „	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	„ „	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	„ „	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	„	4 15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	„ „	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	„ „	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	„ „	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	„ „	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	„ „	10	6
Beer stone and all labour fixed	„ „	15	0
Portland stone fixed	„ „	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	„	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	„	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	„ „	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	„ „	6	0
Do. trusses	„ „	8	6

		¾″	1″	1½″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	„	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	0	11
Centre for arches	„	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	„	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1½″	1¾″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	„	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	„	45/-	51/-	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	„ „	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	„ „	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1¼ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	„ „	3	9

DOORS.

		1¼″	1½″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	„	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	„	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	„	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	„	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	„	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	„ „	6	0
Add if ramped	„ „	12	0
Add if wreathed	„ „	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	„	19	0
Do. stanchions	„	21	9
In roof work	„	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	„	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	„	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	„	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	„	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	41	6
Do. Do. in flats	„	40	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	„ „	1	3
Copper nailing	„ „	0	3

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	„	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	„	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	„	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	„	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	„	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	„	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	„	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	„	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard. sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	„ „	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	„ „	4	0
Add saw lathing	„ „	1	7
Add metal lathing	„ „	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, etc., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	„ „	2	2
Do. plain face	„ „	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	6

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	„ „	1	0
Obscured sheet	„ „	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	„ „	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	„ „	0	10½
¼-in. wired cast plate	„ „	1	4

PAINTER

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	„ „	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	„ „	0	9
Do. 2 coats	„ „	1	2
Do. 3 coats	„ „	1	9
Do. 4 coats	„ „	2	4
Graining	„ „	2	3
Varnishing twice	„ „	1	9
Sizing	„ „	0	3
Flatting	„ „	0	7
Enamel	„ „	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	„ „	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

Caernarvon.—For rebuilding a portion of the wall at Victoria Dock, for the Harbour Trust. Mr. L. L. Jones, engineer and surveyor, Lloyds Bank-chambers:—

*Christiani & Nielsen, London	£1,800

Cardiff.—Electrical sub-station at Clive-lane, Grangetown, for the T.C. Mr. G. H. Whitaker, City Engineer and Architect:—

Miles Bros.	£271 10 0
H. Jones	234 0 0
W. Davies & Son	230 0 0
W. Thomas & Co.	213 10 0
E. A. Bond & Co.	198 0 0
F. Holcombe & Sons	180 0 0
James & Woodworth	175 0 0
E. R. Evans & Bros.	167 18 3
F. C. Williams	167 12 6
Knox & Wells	165 0 0
Ben Thomas & Co.	160 0 0
Gough Bros.	154 0 0
T. R. Evans	143 0 0
*Bradford & Davies, Cardiff	139 0 0

Chorlton-cum-Hardy.—Bakehouse at the rear of 5, Brook-road, for Mr. J. J. Crook:—

*S. A. Rhodes, Ltd., Manchester.	

Chadderton.—Secondary School, for Lancashire E.C. Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston:—

*Hawthorne & W. & H. Bloor, Ltd., Oldham.	

Clacton-on-Sea.—Bungalow in Albert-road. Mr. E. Robbins Nixey, architect:—

H. Blakelock	£1,229
F. E. Wallis	955
*A. Evans & Co.	945

Crompton.—48 non-parlour type houses at Glebe-street and Summer-street housing sites, for the U.D.C. Mr. F. F. Jones, engineer and surveyor:—

*J. Cayer & Sons, Fleetwood. (Subject to approval by M. of H.)	

Croydon.—Greenhouse at Borough Hospital, for the C.B.:—

*J. Grey, Chelsea	£199 5

Croydon.—Sub-station buildings, for the C.B.:—

Ashburton-park—

*R. Mansell	£157

Beulah-hill—

*D. Waller	165

Shirley-road—

*R. Mansell	150

Whitehorse-road—

*R. Mansell	597

Croydon.—Sub-station building in Canham-road, for the C.B.:—

E. H. Smith	£209
E. J. Saunders	198
D. Waller	190
Grace & Marsh	185
W. Akers & Co.	184
Truett & Steel, Ltd.	180
R. Mansell	177
*G. Poulton & Son	173

(All of London.)

Croydon.—Sub-station building in Craignish-avenue, for the C.B.:—

E. J. Saunders	£478 0
Truett & Steel, Ltd.	477 10
G. Poulton & Sons	456 15
E. H. Smith	449 0
W. Akers & Co.	447 0
Grace & Marsh	439 0
D. Waller	430 0
*R. Mansell	427 0

(All of London.)

Croydon.—Two wooden towers or one concrete cooling tower, for the C.B.:—

	Wooden Towers		*Concrete Tower*
L. J. Speight, Ltd., London	£14,136	...	£10,404
The Yorkshire Hennebique Contracting Co., Leeds	13,490	...	9,940
Humphreys, Ltd., London	13,421	...	9,698
Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Wolverhampton	13,157	...	9,689
J. Henshaw & Sons, Liverpool	10,481	...	8,163
Holloway Bros., London	8,280	...	6,810
Field & Ness, Ltd., London	7,297		
P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Manchester	6,320		
Davenport Eng. Co., Ltd., Bradford	6,298	...	9,348
Worthington - Simpson, Ltd., London	6,050	...	7,200
Premier Cooling and Engineering Co., Guildford	5,750	...	6,850
Visco Engineering Co., Ltd., London	5,641		
*Film Cooling Tower, Ltd., London	5,509	...	7,643

Croydon.—Sub-station building in Penrith-road, for the C.B.:—

E. H. Smith	£216
Truett & Steel, Ltd.	207
E. J. Saunders	204
D. Waller	202
W. Akers & Co.	199
Grace & Marsh	195
G. Poulton & Sons	185
*R. Mansell	177

(All of London.)

Glamorgan.—Conversion of Wyndham House, Llantwit Major, into a police station, for the Glamorgan C.C. Mr. J. L. Rees, County Surveyor:—

P. Gaylard & Son, Bridgend	£2,273 0 0
D. Davies & Sons, Cardiff	2,220 0 0
Edward L. Price, Cardiff	2,187 0 0
Franklin & Thomas, Cardiff	2,153 14 7
H. E. Hunter, Bridgend	2,090 0 0
H. Fisher & Sons, Barry	2,053 15 4
Edward Thomas, Llantwit Major	2,050 0 0
W. A. Jones, Llantwit Major	1,971 2 8
J. Cleak & Sons, Barry Dock	1,880 0 0
Simmonds Bros., Bridgend	1,850 0 0
Hitt & Morgan, Bridgend	1,832 0 0
*R. E. J. Haines & Sons, Cardiff	1,786 0 0

Hulme.—Additions to premises in Russell-street and Chestnut-street, for Messrs. Hamlyn & Co.:—

*Peace & Norquoy, Ltd., Manchester.	

Leeds.—Head offices at the junction of Guildford-street and Cookridge-street, for the Leeds Permanent Building Society. Mr. G. W. Atkinson, architect, 1, Mark-lane:—

*J. T. Wright & Sons.	

Liverpool.—Extensions to St. Peter's College, Freshfield, near Liverpool. Messrs. North Robin & Wilsden, F. & A.R.I.B.A., architects, 35/39, Maddox-street, London, W.1:—

*J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.	

Foundations—

*Hughes & Stirling, Ltd., Liverpool.	

London.—Additional branch baths at Gayhurst-road, for the Hackney B.C.:—

W. M. Brand	£6,195
J. Byrom, Ltd.	5,910
Shurmur & Sons	5,733
*W. H. E. Kelland & Sons, Ltd.	5,710

London.—Additional work at the electricity generating station, for the Battersea B.C.:—

*Foundation Co., Ltd.	£1,576

London.—Building for new turbine pump, for the Hackney B.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

W. Silk & Sons, Ltd.	£455 0
W. M. Brand	417 0
W. H. & T. Kelland & Sons, Ltd.	414 0
Stoddart & Sons	410 0
*E. Setchell	338 15

London.—Construction of coal storage-pits, etc., at Limehouse generating station, for the Stepney B.C.:—

Borough Engineer and Surveyor's estimate	£17,500 0 0
D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd.	26,900 0 0
Wm. Muirhead, Macdonald, Wilson & Co., Ltd.	26,230 0 0
John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	25,500 0 0
Melville, Dundas & Whitson, Glasgow	25,450 0 0
Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd.	25,069 17 6
Walter Scott & Middleton, Ltd.	23,750 0 0
John Gill, Ltd.	23,360 6 6
The Foundation Co., Ltd.	23,500 0 0
G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd.	22,000 0 0
J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd.	20,808 14 0
A. E. Farr	15,850 0 0
*Wm. Simms	15,600 0 0

(All of London.)

London.—Extension of the buildings at the Balcorne-street sub-station, for the Hackney B.C.:—

W. M. Brand	£3,345 0 0
A. T. Rowley	3,300 0 0
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.	3,284 0 0
James Byrom, Ltd.	3,210 0 0
D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd.	3,189 5 11
A. O. Newman, Ltd.	3,080 0 0
Henry Knight & Son	3,029 0 0
William Simms	3,025 0 0
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	2,980 0 0
Wm. Shurmur & Sons, Ltd.	2,961 0 0
L. H. & R. Roberts	2,864 0 0
J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd.	2,854 0 0
Commercial Structures, Ltd.	2,825 11 7
James Stewart & Sons	2,794 10 0
*E. A. Russell	2,650 0 0

(All of London.)

London.—Large premises as Records House, in Leather-lane, Holborn, for the Prudential Assurance Co. Mr. J. H. Pitt, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., architect, 142, Holborn Bars, E.C. Quantities by Mr. W. H. Webber, 6, Hanover-square, W.:—

*Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd.	£56,313

London.—Rebuilding the wall dividing the burial ground from the Superintendent's garden in the Cemetery, for the Westminster City Council City Engineer:—

Walter Lilly & Co.	£397 0 0
A. Jamieson & Son	337 3 6
Sims & Russell	333 0 0
‡G. Holland & Sons	283 5 0

(All of London.)

London.—1 detached house, and 4 semi-detached houses with garages, at Green Lanes, Stoke Newington, N. Mr. A. S. Yeo, A.R.I.B.A., architect, Bank-chambers, 2, 4, 6, St. John-st., E.C:—

*S. G. Goulding, Hornsey.	

Malton.—Banking premises, for the Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd.:—

Main Contractors—

*H. E. Turner & Sons, Ltd., York.	

Rock Asphalt Work—

*Tunstall's Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd., Leeds.	

Manchester.—Nurses' home at Crumpsall Infirmary, Crescent-road, Crumpsall, for the B.G. Mr. A. J. Murgatroyd, architect, 23, Strutt-street:—

R. Carlyle & Co., Old Trafford.
L. Fairclough, Ltd., Adlington.
Fearnley & Sons, Salford.
A. Fenton, Manchester.
J. Gerrard & Sons, Swinton.
Gladden & Davies, Manchester.
J. T. Hollinworth & Son, Patricroft.
G. Macfarlane & Son, Chorlton-on-Medlock.
E. Marshall & Son, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Moseley Construction Co., Cheetham.
E. Moss & Son, Manchester.
Moston Brick Co., Moston.
Normanton & Son, Manchester.
Ogden Bros., Oldham.
J. Partington, Ltd., Middleton Junction.
T. Partington & Son, Oldham.
Smith & Briggs, Old Trafford.
G. & W. Smith, Manchester.
Tinker & Young, Manchester.
Wm. Thorpe & Son, Manchester.

Manchester.—Store and garage in Chapel-lane, for Mr. I. Bailey. Mr. F. Riley, A.R.I.B.A., architect, Messrs. Brameld & Smith, 4, Cannon-street:—

*E. B. Jones & Rawlinson, Ltd., Manchester	

Manchester.—Conversion of 2 houses into shops and houses, 102, Great Western-street, for Messrs. R. F. Miller & Co. Messrs. Brameld & Smith, architects, 4, Cannon-street:—

*T. A. Bowman, Pendleton.	

Manchester.—Additions to the Institution for the Mother Superior of the Home for Aged People, Whalley-range, Manchester. Mr. Harold Greenhalgh, architect, 15, Mawdesley-street, Bolton:—

*W. Makinson & Sons, Horwich.	

Brickwork, etc.—

*Fairhurst Bros., Wigan.	

Manchester.—Additions to premises in Bootle-street and Jerusalem-place, for Messrs. H. & J. Quick, Ltd.:—

*Peace & Norquoy, Ltd., Manchester.	

Manchester.—Alterations to premises, 51, Piccadilly, for Messrs. Thompson Capper & Co.:—

*Lawn & Haworth, Ltd., Manchester.	

Manchester.—Kitchen on the roof of "Chronicle" offices, Withy-grove. Mr. A. Rangeley, architect, 4, Cathedral-gates:—

*Carlyle & Co., Ltd., Manchester.	

Moffat. — Four three-apartment single-story houses at Rogermoor, for the T.C. Messrs. Reid & Forbes, architects:—

Excavator and Brick Work—

*Robson & Davidson, Lockerbie	£494 19 6

Plaster Work—

*Robson & Davidson	150 11 3

Slater and Roughcasting—

*T. M'Kinnon & Son, Lockerbie	242 17 3

Plumber Work—

*T. G. Tweedie, Moffat	237 16 11

Newport (Mon.).—Fencing on land at Tredegar Park, for the County Borough:—

*A. W. Baker & Co. (1910), Ltd.	

North Walsham.—Additions and alterations to the Paston school, for the Governors. Mr. Stanley J. Wearing, F.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, 3, Redwell-st., Norwich. Quantities by the architect:—

*Cornish & Gaymer, North Walsham	£6,870

Oswestry.—Settling house, etc., construction of cattle and pig pens, paved roadways, drainage and other work, at Smithfield, for the T.C. Mr. G. William Lacey, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Quantities by the Borough Engineer:—

Whitley Bros., Wrexham	£2,804 1 2
F. Roberts & Sons, Trevor, Wrexham	2,275 0 0
*J. C. Vaughan & Son, Oswestry	2,271 18 0

Portsmouth.—Flats and reconstruction of hall, for the Portsmouth Housing, Ltd. Messrs. A. E. Cogswell & Sons, F.R.I.B.A., architects and surveyors:—

G. J. Davis & Son, Southsea	£6,620
S. Salter, Southsea	6,355
Jno. Croad, Portsea	6,245
F. Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	6,003
F. J. Privett, Southsea	5,254
Tanner Bros., Southsea	5,222
E. & A. Sprigings, Stamshaw	5,202
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth	5,196
F. Corke & Co., Southsea	5,080

Richmond (Surrey).—Repainting the interior of Grove-road Infirmary, for the B.G.:—

Dixon & Sons, Chelsea	£2,348
J. W. Wood, London	2,229
Frank Firth, Shipley, Yorks	1,469
Vail & Sons, Richmond	1,366
Eldridge & Son, Richmond	1,343
A. W. Folsham, Richmond	1,325
Soole & Sons, Richmond	1,250
W. J. & A. Long, Richmond	1,223
Jarman & Co., Richmond	1,175
Speechley & Smith, Richmond	1,110
H. W. Gates, Sunningdale	967
Mona Refining Co., London	892
*Greenwood & Son, Harleaden	823

(Tender referred to in our last issue has been withdrawn.)

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Saffron Walden.—Cottage at the south-west entrance to grounds of the General Hospital, for the Committee. Messrs. William A. Pite, Son & Fairweather, architects, 12, Carteret-street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1 :—

A. H. Perry, Saffron Walden	£853 15 9
Joseph Custerson, Saffron Walden	844 15 0
J. L. Glasscock & Sons, Bishops Stortford	819 6 9
A. Clark, Bishops Stortford	720 10 0
*Wm. Bell & Sons, Saffron Walden	661 10 0

Salford.—Extensions to the buildings for Messrs. Frederic Smith & Co. Mr. J. Paley Parish, architect, "Woodgarth," Sale, Cheshire :—
*Billings & Co., Manchester.

Salford.—Offices in Gore-street, for Messrs. J. Ferguson & Co. :—
*J. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Scarborough.—Branch bank, for Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd., at Fallgrave-road. Mr. F. A. Tugwell, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 102, Westborough :—
*A. W. Sinclair & Sons, Scarborough.

Scarborough.—Extensions to the garage at 103 and 105, Fallgrave-road, for Mr. J. S. Atkinson, 38, Bell View-street. Mr. T. W. Whipp, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 15, Valley Bridge-parade :—
*A. W. Sinclair & Sons, Scarborough.

Shrewsbury.—Alterations to the waterworks at Coton hill, for the T.C. Mr. A. W. Ward, Borough Surveyor :—
*P. Blakemore, Shrewsbury £370

St. Thomas (Exeter).—Two pairs of cottages at Kenton, for the R.D.C. :—
*O. Bond, Exeter £1,832

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